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PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' HAILS 12TH CONGRESS

HK211403 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Answer the Party's Call, Become a Shock Force in Creating a New Situation--Hailing the Victorious Close of the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress, which was the focus of world attention, was concluded in triumph. The youths of all nationalities throughout the country enthusiastically and with unparalleled excitement hail the tremendous achievements of this congress!

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the congress; Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, which was approved by the congress; the new party constitution; Comrade Ye Jianying's and Comrade Chen Yun's speeches and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech all have represented the desire of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country and are powerful ideological weapons in guiding the whole party and people throughout the country in engaging in the cause of creating an overall new situation in our socialist modernization. Youths throughout the country must conscientiously study these documents in close connection with their actual deeds. The CYL organizations at all levels should organize their members and youths to study the 12th congress documents and implement the 12th congress spirit. They should give this task top priority.

The 12th CPC National Congress has put forth to the people throughout the country the general task in the new historical period. This task is that the people throughout the country should rally around the party, rely on themselves and carry out firm struggle in order to gradually realize the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology and turn our country into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country. In order to achieve this goal, the 12th CPC National Congress has clearly raised the concrete task for the coming 5 years and made strategic arrangements for modernization in the coming 20 years. In the first 10 years, we should mainly strive to lay a solid foundation, build our strength and create conditions and, in the latter 10 years, we should enter a new period of economic prosperity. Looking ahead at this magnificent goal, we are excited. We are full of confidence in achieving this goal. We are now in the best historical period since the

founding of the PRC. A comparison of the present situation with the situation of any historical period after the founding of the PRC fills us with the confidence to say for certain that we will surely be able to quadruple our industrial and agricultural output value and remarkably change the face of our country by the end of this century.

In creating the new situation in our socialist modernization, the younger generation is a powerful main force. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." These characteristics of the youths are of great significance in creating a new situation. Viewed in historical development, the youths have always been the most enthusiastic in pursuing and the most conscientious in fighting for the new situation in our cause of revolution and construction. They are shouldering at present and will shoulder in the future even heavier historical responsibility. Because of the rapid replacement of old workers with young ones, young workers now constitute more than half of our total staff and workers and most of them are working in the front line of production and have become the backbone and main force in various sectors of production. In our vast rural areas, there live 70 percent of the youths of our country who have increasingly more clearly displayed their huge potential in making our agriculture prosper. This is roughly also the case in all other fields. This basic fact tells us that the brightest and most vital 20 years in the life of our youths is precisely the period in which they have much to accomplish in fighting for the realization of the magnificent goal raised by our party. The new historical period will provide our youths with plenty of scope for them to give play to their wisdom, talents and abilities for their country and nation. The CYL should lead the youths in all fields to give the greatest possible play to their initiative and creativity and thus score new achievements.

The 12th CPC National Congress has profoundly pointed out that socialist spiritual civilization is an important special feature of socialism and that ideological construction determines the socialist nature of our spiritual civilization. The most important elements of ideological construction are revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. The congress has clearly pointed out that in the coming 5 years, we should vigorously popularize among our youths education in ideals, morality and discipline. We know that only those who have fostered lofty ideals can understand the trend of the development of history and create the future world. The reason why China's revolution has been able to achieve victory lies not only in the guidance of the party's correct line but also in the fact that there have been a large number of communists who have fostered communist ideology and who have selflessly and bravely fought for this ideal. These people understand the objective laws governing the development of human society and firmly believe in the inevitable victory of communism. Therefore, they are able to constantly fight for this ideal no matter what difficulties, dangers, setbacks and failures they encounter. These people always keep the interests of the majority of the people in mind and consciously engage in the concrete practice of serving the people wholeheartedly in order to realize

their lofty ideal. Thus, they have really given priority to the interests of the revolution, the collective and other people. These people have enthusiastic patriotism. They have never blamed heaven or man for the poverty and backwardness of our motherland. Instead, they have worked with a will and fought indomitably to make our country strong. These communists look ahead to the future with great foresight, lofty revolutionary spirit, boundless optimism and firm confidence. In the period of utter darkness, Comrade Li Dazhao was able to foresee that in the future the world would be covered with red banners. Even in prison, Comrade Fang Zhimin still sang loudly: "The enemy can only cut off our heads, but they can never shake our belief, for what we believe in is a truth of the universe!"

Looking to the future and advancing wave upon wave in their struggle for the realization of their lofty ideal has already become the glorious tradition of Chinese youths. This communist spirit has fostered generation after generation of new people. Liu Hulan, Dong Cunrui, Huang Jiguan, and Lei Feng have all brilliantly represented this spirit. In the past, we achieved victories by relying on this spirit. Today, the new generation of youths still needs to inherit and carry on this spirit in carrying out the cause of socialist modernization. By so doing, they will train themselves and become new people who have ideals, morality and observe discipline, as the 12th congress has called on them to become. Thus, they will be able to give more satisfactory play to their role as a shock force and as a main force.

In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that in our country there are 200 million youths who are the most active force in carrying out the construction cause. Although they were injured as they grew up during the "Great Cultural Revolution," most of them, in essence, are politically reliable. We firmly believe that under the party's correct leadership, the youths now will surely be able to make even greater progress once they have undergone the actual struggle and steeling in the coming 20 years. As a result, they will become mature and resolute builders of socialism and a large number of backbone talented people will emerge from among them. Youths: The bugle has already played the tune for creating an overall new situation in socialist construction and the motherland and the people have placed high hopes on us. Let us uphold the banner of communism, set out with firm strides to strive to realize the magnificent plan of the 12th congress and forge ahead toward the beautiful tomorrow of socialism.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ON CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW240635 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The meeting of secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county party committees held by the provincial party committee ended on 22 September after 7 days in session. During the meeting, the comrades heard, with great elation, a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial party committee on the documents of the 12th party congress and conscientiously studied and enthusiastically discussed the documents.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously supported all the decisions made by the 12th party congress and the speeches of the central leading comrades and expressed full support for the newly elected central leading organs.

At the session on 22 September, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on how to transmit and study the 12th party congress documents and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Zijian called on party committees at various levels to summarize experience and lessons in light of the actual situation in each area, department and unit, and, on the basis of studying the 12th party congress documents in depth and grasping their basic spirit, consider ways and means to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, draw up plans for creating a new situation in all fields of work and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the state of financial and economic affairs, standards of social conduct and party style.

Comrade Zhou Zijian expressed his confidence in achieving the goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, while steadily working for more and better economic results, as set in the report to the 12th party congress.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: According to the party Central Committee's plan, the organizational reform work should be carried out at the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels in the winter of this year and the first half of next year. This is an important task which we must begin to work on very shortly. The reform of provincial, prefectural and municipal level

organizations will be carried out in two phases: First, organizations directly under the provincial authority will be reformed during the coming winter-spring seasons; second, the reform of organizations at the prefectural and municipal levels will be carried out in the first half of the next year. The reform of organizations at the county and commune levels will be carried out in the winter of next year and the following spring.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: To ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is a long-established principle of the party Central Committee. In the past few years, we have done a good deal of work in this area, and we should continue to carry out this important task in the days to come.

On building up the leading bodies, Comrade Zhou Zijian stressed that special attention should be paid to solving the problem of five kinds of people, namely, persons who rose to prominence by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company in "rebellion" during the Cultural Revolution, who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other fields. None of these five kinds of people should be promoted. Those who have been promoted must be removed from leading bodies with a firm hand.

Comrade Zhou Zijian called on the localities to step up efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: Since the beginning of this year, some successes have been achieved in our province in the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. From now on, we should seriously summarize the experience gained previously, continue the struggle in a more penetrating way, resolutely strike at criminal activities undermining socialism in the economic and other fields and strive to bring about an apparent turn for the better in standards of social conduct.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Zijian stressed: At present, we should use the spirit of the 12th party congress as our guide, further arouse the masses' enthusiasm, do a good job in industrial and agricultural production and other work, make a good start and lay a solid foundation for an all-round upsurge in socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK291137 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Summary] "The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of party members and cadres throughout the municipality yesterday afternoon, conveying the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and arousing the party members, cadres and people throughout the municipality to seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in a proper way and to unite in an effort to create a new situation of socialist modernization in the capital."

At the meeting, (Chen Shitong), executive secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, recounted conditions at the 12th CPC National Congress and pointed out the great achievements and significance of the 12th CPC National Congress. He said that "the 12th CPC National Congress was a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a new milestone in the history of our party. After the 12th CPC National Congress, we can surely create, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, a new situation of socialist modernization in all fields of endeavor. In the light of the realities of work in Beijing municipality, Comrade (Chen Shitong) made arrangements for the whole municipal effort in studying, preaching and upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. He stressed that the upholding of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress is synonymous with the implementation of the four directives from the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the guideline for the building of the capital. Through studying and upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must promote the overall implementation of the four directives. For all tasks in the capital, we must set high standards and strict demands."

Comrade (Chen Shitong) said that leading cadres must take the lead in the study and propaganda efforts. They must do a good job of reforming organizations. They must organize the masses of cadres to properly study the new party constitution and prepare for the rectification of the party. Experiments with the rectification of the party must also be conducted well. Attention to economic work must never be relaxed at any time. By studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must arouse the masses in an effort to fulfill and overfulfill the production plans for the current year. Meanwhile, in accordance with the four directives of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, we must strive to attach primary importance to the proper building of socialist spiritual civilization in the capital.

Comrade (Chen Shitong) pointed out that "the CPC Central Committee is greatly concerned with the tasks for the capital and has issued many demands. Every one of our party members and cadres must at all times think of our glorious responsibility in performing the tasks for the capital. Full of confidence, we must do our work well in a down-to-earth manner. We must really put the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress on a firm basis and let it permeate through various tasks."

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the municipal CPC committee. Wang Chun, Wang Xian and Liu Daosheng, secretaries of the municipal CPC committee, attended the meeting. Attending the meeting were more than 2,600 relevant party members and cadres of the various departments, committees and offices of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government and of bureaus at prefectural and county levels.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

'FUJIAN RIBAO' HAILS END OF PARTY CONGRESS

OW231359 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "It Is Imperative To Study the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress Well--Warmly Greeting the Victorious Closing of the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Excerpts] After completing a historic task politically and organizationally, the 12th CPC National Congress has ended victoriously. The most important task facing us now is to earnestly study and publicize the documents and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress in order to strive for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The 12th CPC Congress was a meeting which marked an important milestone in the history of our party. The congress documents are important Marxist literature. The report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee has upheld the communist banner; put together the wisdom and will of the whole party; summed up the experience of the past 6 years, especially in the past 4 years since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; set forth the strategic goal, emphasis, measures, principles and policies for the party in leading the people of the whole country to continue advance along the road; called on the whole party and the people of the whole country to strive for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; clearly defined the four political guarantees for upholding the socialist system and building modernization; and formulated the policy to make the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and ensure cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old in leading bodies at various levels in our party. The new party constitution adopted by the congress is the new program for strengthening the building of the party ideologically and organizationally in the new historical period. These two documents, together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, the important speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech, all of which have substantial content, are our powerful ideological weapons in building socialist modernization and foundations for doing the party's work in various fields for some time to come.

Studying well the congress documents is the premise, as well as the basis, for implementing the guidelines of the congress. The broad masses of party members and cadres must diligently study well all the documents.

Leaders at various levels, especially at and above county level, shoulder the heavy task to implement the guidelines of the congress and must pay keen attention to leading the study.

In studying the congress documents, it is necessary to face realities. First of all, it is necessary, in the light of the ideological realities in each locality, department and unit, to conduct consultation, discussion, argument, or even criticism and self-criticism among comrades in order to correctly understand and grasp the basic spirit of the documents and unify the thinking and understanding of all party members and cadres on the basis of the principles and policies formulated by the 12th CPC Congress. Second, it is necessary, in the light of the realities in the work of each locality, department and unit, to consciously understand the spirit of the documents and discuss and decide on how the locality, department and unit can effectively implement the guidelines of the congress.

In studying the congress documents, it is necessary to display communist spirit. The 12th CPC Congress was a meeting which upheld the communist banner. The resolutions and documents adopted by the congress under the guidance of the communist ideological system radiate with the brilliance of communist ideology. In implementing the guidelines of the congress, we must use communist ideology to guide and promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. All party members must, in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution, earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism in the course of study, discussion and normal organizational life in order to enhance the party concept, strengthen party spirit and cultivation, overcome shortcomings in thinking and style and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of dedicating one's whole life for communism so as to bring about marked progress in the work in all fields and in party's style and make adequate ideological preparation for the party consolidation in the future. In the course to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we may encounter difficulties or resistance. What do we rely on to overcome the difficulties and resistance? We rely on communism. We must, through the study of the congress documents, further enhance our conviction in communism, overcome and triumph over the difficulties and resistance and work with more vigor and creativity so that the work in all fields can advance along the path defined by the 12th CPC National Congress, winning one after another new victory.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG ORGANIZES PROPAGANDA ON PARTY CONGRESS

HK280752 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
24 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular on transmitting the provincial propaganda department's proposals on studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The circular says: Seriously organizing the study of the congress documents is of great guiding significance to our future work. Party committees at all levels must earnestly implement the relevant documents of the Central Propaganda Department transmitted by the Central Committee, take the study and propaganda of the congress documents as a matter of primary importance at present and do a good job of it. Our style of study should also be further improved.

The circular points out: The opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping should be the general guideline for studying and publicizing the congress documents. Efforts should be made to master the basic spirit of the documents. Through the study and the propaganda and education work, party members, especially those in leading positions, should enhance their realization of the party's fighting program and their consciousness, become more confident of our cause. On the basis of this, the study must be closely linked with the reality of one's own locality and unit so as to help solve some problems which can be solved.

The proposals by the provincial propaganda department on studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents demand that all party members must deeply understand the great significance of the 12th CPC National Congress. It stresses that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech should be taken as a guideline in studying, publicizing and implementing the congress documents. The proposals point out that taking the first step in studying the opening speech well can make us better understand and grasp the main spirit of the congress and deeply realize the four fundamental guarantees for upholding the socialist road and achieving socialist modernization. We must hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, combine the universal truth of Marxism with the specific conditions of China and build Chinese-style socialism. It is necessary to strengthen education in communist ideology. We must, while building a high level of socialist

material civilization, strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and inspire more and more people to become working people with lofty ideas, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, and make new contributions to the creation of new situations in all fields of socialist modernization.

The study is generally divided into two stages: From September to the end of this year is the first stage, when the documents' spirit should first be relayed to all party members, cadres and masses in a methodical way. Propaganda and explanation should be made at this stage so as to make the principles and tasks set forth at the congress known to everyone. The second stage covers the first half of next year. On the basis of the first stage, the study should further be linked with the local reality. Historical experience should be summed up and measures for implementing the congress spirit should be worked out at this stage so as to put the congress spirit into effect in all fields of work. The concrete arrangements at these two stages can be made by localities and units according to their own conditions in a flexible way.

The proposals stress that leaders of party committees at all levels should take the lead in the study and give guidance to the study, take the lead in publicizing the documents and implement the documents in an exemplary way. This is the key to doing a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the congress documents.

The proposals demand that party committees at all levels perfect the study system of the central groups, strengthen the leadership over the study conducted by cadres and often inspect and supervise the study. In this way, one level can urge the study by its direct subordinate. Party committees at provincial, prefectural and county levels should take the lead in the study.

In the course of this study, party committees at all levels should assess and discover able personnel so as to promote a number of young and middle-aged enlightened cadres who can correctly understand and implement the congress spirit and who have shown great initiative for a long time.

It is necessary to establish and perfect, step by step, the systems of organizing instructor leagues for theoretical study among cadres at their posts at the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels and organizing party reporters and propaganda personnel at all levels. It is suggested that we invite congress deputies, members of the Central Committee and cadres at or above the county levels in our province, except those who are old and sick, as our reporters. They can be invited to personally give reports about the congress to cadres and masses of their own units and answer questions in the study. All localities and departments should choose a number of young or middle-aged key members who are good at theory, including propaganda cadres, appoint them as reporters and propaganda personnel after short-term training and dispatch them to the grassroots level to do propaganda. At the same time, localities and departments should also organize some deputies of advanced collectives and advanced

individuals to publicize the party's correct policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress in a vivid way by combining this with their own feeling and their advanced deeds. Retired elderly cadres who are capable and willing to work should also be organized to participate in the propaganda work.

The proposals require that a good job should be done in educating and training party members. This is an important link in uniting the whole party and leading the people to implement the congress spirit. Study classes and rotated training classes should be opened to train party members and cadres at all levels. The proposals also said: In order to do a goof job in study and propaganda, it is necessary to give play to all kinds of mass media.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI PLA COMMANDER RELATES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK230819 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Zhang Xudeng, commander of the Guangxi Military District, went deep into PLA border defense units to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th party congress and was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of the PLA border defense units.

On 19 September Zhang Xudeng reported to the commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit what he saw and heard at the 12th party congress. He explained and publicized Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the spirit and substance of the new party constitution. He exchanged experiences in studying the documents of the 12th party congress with the commanders and fighters. Zhang Xudeng told the commanders and fighters that the 12th party congress opened up a new situation in the socialist modernization of our country. We must resolutely support the leading organs of the new CPC Central Committee and struggle hard to speed up the modernization and regularization of the PLA units. He said that the commanders and fighters of the defense border PLA units shoulder the arduous tasks of defending the border areas and resisting the enemy. They must not only perfect their skills to fight a battle but must also have long-range communist ideals and the spirit of devoting themselves to communism. Therefore, we must penetratingly conduct education in communist ideology, arouse our spirit, do all items of work well and fulfill the glorious tasks given to us by the party and the people.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU OFFICIAL URGES STUDY OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

HK230938 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, Comrade Xu Jiansheng, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, after returning from the congress, heard reports from the organs of the provincial people's congress standing committee about their study of congress documents. Yesterday morning, he delivered a report to all the cadres and workers in these organs and relayed the congress spirit to them. He also laid down specific requirements on the study and implementation of the congress spirit.

Since 31 August, the provincial congress committee organs have organized cadres and workers to study the party congress documents 1/2 day every day. Moreover, everyone has temporarily subscribed to the GUIZHOU RIBAO. The organs have also distributed pamphlets of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution to everyone. At the same time, they also have sent these pamphlets to all deputies to the provincial or national people's congress. People are urged to earnestly study and deeply understand these documents.

A few days ago, the party general branch of the organs held two meetings to discuss and draw up study plans. It was decided to continue the study in a thorough manner in small groups according to the special conditions of the organs' work.

After hearing reports about the above situation, Comrade Xu Jiansheng once again relayed the congress spirit to the participants. In conclusion, he set forth some specific requirements on the study and implementation of the party congress spirit in the provincial people's congress standing committee organs.

He said: The documents of the party congress have been published in newspapers. The CPC Central Committee and provincial party committee respectively have issued circulars on studying and publicizing these documents. Our task is to seriously study and implement them. As the first step, we must thoroughly study and deeply understand the spirit of these documents, and link the study with settling some concrete questions. Afterward, we must systematically study them, sum up experience with the document spirit,

unify our ideas and actions on the basis of the document spirit and continuously improve our work. We should arm ourselves with the congress spirit, act according to it, proceed from the characteristics of our work to energetically develop socialist material and spiritual civilization, strive to perfect socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and make contributions to the creation of a new overall situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG COMMITTEE CALLS FOR CONGRESS DOCUMENT STUDY

Report Approved

SK261115 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
25 Sep 82

[Excerpt] On 22 September the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee approved and transmitted a report by its propaganda department on arrangements for the province to study the 12th CPC Congress documents. The provincial CPC committee commented on the report: The provincial CPC committee endorses the report by the propaganda department. It hereby returns the report to the propaganda department and hopes the department will earnestly implement the report in the light of the actual conditions.

The party's 12th national congress is the most important meeting of the party since its 7th congress. The correct program and various principles and policies set by the congress for creating an all-round new situation in socialist modernization enrich and develop the correct line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They will further guarantee the party, country and people's continuous and stable advance along the correct line of the third plenary session. They constitute the basic foundation of the various tasks of the party. To carry out a successful, provincewide study and implementation of the 12th congress guidelines, the provincial CPC committee put forward the following demands on party organizations at all levels in the province:

Earnest efforts should be made to organize party members in the province to study the 12th congress documents well. We must regard this study as a most important task and execute it well. The 12th congress documents include the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the new party constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, speeches by Comrade Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech. The report of the CPC Central Committee and the new party constitution represent the crystallization of the party's collective wisdom.

It is of great significance for guiding our future work to organize an earnest and successful study of the 12th congress documents. Localities should promptly organize the entire party membership and cadres to study them in line with the arrangements made by the Central Propaganda Department that were approved and transmitted by the CPC Central Committee.

They must not stay put and wait for orders from a superior level. Leading comrades at all levels must take the lead in studying the documents well. Leading bodies at all levels must play an exemplary role in this regard and give timely and effective guidance on the study at the grassroots level.

Efforts should be made to create a fine atmosphere for the study. It is essential, first of all, to grasp the guidelines of the documents. Efforts should be made to integrate the study of some basic theories of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong to unify our ideology and, with this as a basis, to try in every possible way to solve all the problems that can be solved in the light of the realities of the various localities, departments and units. Earnest efforts should be made to attend to the study in the period from now to the end of June 1983. This will greatly educate and mobilize the broad party members, especially party members who function as cadres, to enhance their understanding of the party's fighting program, heighten their ideological consciousness and increase their confidence in the cause of the party. Meanwhile, we should also, through the study of the documents and education, make an earnest effort to correct the erroneous thinking and unhealthy practices which run counter to the guidelines of the 12th congress documents.

The provincial CPC committee suggested: To study, publicize and implement the 12th congress guidelines well, the overall requirements at present are:

1. Attending to the study.
2. Implementing the plans adopted at the 12th congress. By proceeding from the actual conditions of the respective localities and departments, efforts should be made to devise measures for creating a new situation, work out realistic [word indistinct] and draw up indexes and specific measures for the next 5 years, 10 years and two decades.
3. Executing the various tasks on hand well.

Report Endorsed

SK261129 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department made arrangements for the province to study and publicize the 12th congress documents. Here are some excerpts:

Party organizations at all levels should regard Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding ideology, study, publicize and implement the 12th congress guidelines with earnest and full political enthusiasm and bring into full play the tremendous power of the 12th congress documents in mobilizing and organizing all party members. Efforts should be made to whip up an upsurge of studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents throughout the province. During the period from the closing of the 12th congress to the conclusion of the enlarged plenary

session of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, party committees at all levels should make further efforts to organize those party members, cadres and masses who can read to read the 12th congress documents and earnestly discuss them. Personnel should be assigned to help those with a low educational level to read them and explain the key points. It is also necessary to utilize all kinds of propaganda machines to extensively publicize the 12th congress guidelines to ensure that they are known to every household and take root in the hearts of the people. Members of party committees at all levels must go deep into the grassroots to participate in discussions, conduct research on how the study progresses in their own localities and department and acquaint themselves with the problems that crop up and questions raised in the course of study.

Party committees at all level should organize theoretical and propaganda workers and fully utilize propaganda machines at all levels to give wide and intensive publicity to the 12th congress guidelines on a long-term basis. The broad party members and cadres, leading party and government cadres at all levels in particular, must successfully promote the study of the 12th congress documents as the task of creating a new situation in socialist modernization requires. Efforts should be made to ensure that what is learned from the documents and what is said will be translated into action. It is essential to closely integrate the study of 12th congress documents with the performance of work and production. We should inspire the people's communist spirit through study and fulfill in an all-round manner the production and work tasks set by the provincial CPC committee. It is essential to strengthen ideological and organizational leadership over the study and publicizing of the 12th congress documents, to study, grasp and apply the 12th congress documents with communist ideology and to make the education in communist ideology run through the entire course of the study and publicizing of the 12th congress documents.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG MEETING STUDIES CPC CONGRESS GUIDELINES

SK221121 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
21 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 September the provincial CPC committee convened a meeting of cadres of its subordinate organizations. Attending the meeting were cadres at the level of deputy section chief or higher. Li Lian, member of the CPC Central Committee and second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided at the meeting. Chen Junshen, deputy to the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, relayed and explained the guidelines of the 12th congress. In conclusion, Li Lian put forward a five-point demand on ways for the province to relay and implement the 12th congress guidelines and to perform the various tasks on hand in line with the guidelines.

1. Whip up an immediate upsurge of studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents in both rural and urban areas of the country. All party organizations should organize literate party members, cadres and the masses to read the 12th congress documents. Discussion sessions should be held among party members and cadres. Propagandists and lecturers should be assigned to read out the documents and expound the key points among the illiterate. We must ensure that the 12th congress guidelines are known to every household and strike roots in the heart of the people.
2. Hold enlarged sessions of party committees and leading party groups at all levels. The method of replacing [word indistinct] with meetings should be adopted and leading cadres should take the lead in studying the documents.
3. Sponsor rotating training classes for cadres of the provincial level organizations and the entire party membership of the province by stages and in groups. Based on an enhanced understanding of the 12th congress documents, efforts should be made to guide party members and cadres to earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism in close connection with reality. We must sum up experience and lessons in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, and in preserving communist purity, and be ideologically prepared for an all-round party rectification.
4. Party committees at all levels should, in line with the actual conditions of their localities, departments and units, discuss, devise and implement plans for fulfilling the various tasks set by the congress.

5. In studying the 12th congress documents, every leading cadre and party member should think over what attitude to take toward the resolutions adopted at the 12th congress, how to take stock of the new situation and how to open up a new prospect.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Lian said: Party committees at all levels should, while studying well the 12th congress documents, attend to the current industrial and agricultural production and execute well the work for the fourth quarter. All government cadres and Communist Party members should enhance their vigor in accordance with the requirements of the 12th congress and plunge into the great practice of socialist modernization. They should play an exemplary and leading role in work, production, labor and study and make due contributions to creating a situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON STUDYING 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK280855 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Let Us Conscientiously Study the Documents of the 12th CPC Congress!"]

[Text] More than 10 days have passed since the closing of the historically significant 12th CPC Congress. At present, the key task of the party committees at all levels is to organize well study and propaganda of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, to enhance the role of these documents in mobilization and organization in accordance with the conditions of the local area, departments and units, to relay the spirit of the documents to all party members, cadres and people of all nationalities, to work hard and do a good job as one and to strive to carry out the militant tasks stipulated by the 12th CPC Congress.

The documents of the 12th CPC Congress have substantial contents with profound ideology. They are permeated with the revolutionary spirit of communism, radiating with the ideological light of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and serving as the program and targets for endeavor for the whole party, the army and the people of all nationalities of the country. Only by comprehending and having a good grasp of the documents' spirit and deepening our understanding and seeking unity of our thinking can we be able to act conscientiously. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must not wait for the unified instructions from the higher authorities. They must take effective measures and rapidly and enthusiastically propagate the policy and the tasks stipulated by the 12th CPC Congress among the masses of the people, making it known to every household.

In order to comprehend well the documents of the congress, all localities must sum up the previous negative experiences and earnestly study the original texts of the documents and lay stress on achieving comprehension.

Those who are able to read must not only study the full texts of the documents three or four times, but must also learn them word by word, deepening the understanding of the texts. As regards those whose cultural level is low, trained party cadres must be transferred as lecturers to propagate the documents among them and to give clear explanations to the questions put forth by the masses in the study. Only by going deeply into the texts can

we be able to comprehend them thoroughly and unify the understanding of the masses of the documents of the congress.

Leading cadres must, first of all, take the first step in the study, and this is the key to deeply comprehending the texts of the documents. At present, party organizations at all levels are ready or will be ready to organize training courses for the leading cadres. These training courses are, of course, important for helping the leading cadres comprehend the spirit of the congress' documents. However, they must not wait for instructions from the higher authorities. They must manage to find time to study. Only by comprehending the texts of the documents will they be able to give clear explanations to the masses and conscientiously guide them to perform according to the requirement of the 12th congress' documents.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended, and only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived. We have already perceived the correctness of the line and all policies stipulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

By conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and comprehending the correctness of a series of resolutions adopted by the congress, we shall be able to further deepen our understanding of the justice of the line and the policies set forth by the 3d plenary session and, at the same time, resolutely overcome and resist all that goes against the spirit of the 12th party congress. Thus, we shall have confidence and work hard, bravely marching forward along the orientation provided by the 12th congress.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN PLA URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK230800 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Political Department of the PLA Hunan Provincial Command issued a circular on 20 September demanding that the people's armed forces departments at all levels actively organize professional military cadres and militiamen to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in accordance with the plans of the local party committees. The circular demanded that various localities and organizations adopt the method of drawing the professional military cadres into the enlarged cadres' meetings of the local party committee and into the local party schools or study classes run by the people's armed forces departments, so that all professional military cadres might receive training in rotation this year. The people's armed forces departments should actively organize the militiamen to take part in local activities of studying and publicizing the documents, so that they will profoundly understand the guidelines of the documents. In the first half of next year, it is necessary to grasp some of the key problems put forth in the documents and to organize the militiamen to study them in close conjunction with the realities of militia building.

The circular also demanded that the people's armed forces departments at all levels organize the professional military cadres and militiamen to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress by taking the study as a central item of the current political work for the militia and that they realistically strengthen leadership over the study, so as to ensure implementation of the guidelines put forth in the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK220655 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The seventh enlarged meeting of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee opened in Changsha on 21 September. The meeting is scheduled to last 13 days. The meeting first will conscientiously study and profoundly comprehend the spirit of the 12th congress, and then implement the principle and task of the 12th congress in accordance with the actual situation of Hunan Province and review and plan for the work of this winter to next spring.

The provincial CPC committee members and alternate members, comrades in charge of the party of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and provincial CPPCC and the provincial military region, and CPC Central Committee members and alternate members working in Hunan Province attended the enlarged meeting. Also attending the meeting were comrades in charge of all the prefectures and cities, autonomous prefectures and counties, comrades in charge of party committees of large factories, mines and enterprises, and scientific research units at and above central and provincial levels, provincial farms and forestry farms, colleges and universities and party members in charge of the offices, bureaus and departments under the province and a number of veteran comrades, totaling 700 persons.

The enlarged meeting also invited nonparty members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC and the provincial military region and leading members of various democratic parties to attend as nonvoting delegates.

Comrade Wan Da, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress.

The seventh plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC committee was held on 20 September specially to discuss how to hold the enlarged meeting well.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PLA PUBLICIZE CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW231505 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Jiangxi provincial military district party committee sponsored an enlarged meeting on 19 September to convey and study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. It stressed that the party members' thinking and deeds must be unified by the guidelines set by the 12th party congress, and that great efforts must be exerted to create a new situation for building the armed forces and militia.

Attending the meeting were standing committee members of the provincial military district party committee; leading comrades of the military districts; the principal leading comrades of various military subdistricts, garrison districts, people's armed force departments of municipalities under the provincial government, and regimental units; cadres at regimental level and above of organizations and units under the provincial military district and veterans who have retired or left their posts for recuperation in Nanchang, as well as leading comrades of fraternal military units stationed in Nanchang.

At the first day meeting, attended by all the representatives and party cadres at and above regimental units and of organizations and other units under the provincial military district, Comrade Xin Junjie, delegate to the 12th party congress and commander of the provincial military district, made a report on the grand 12th CPC Congress. On behalf of the party committee of the provincial military district, Political Commissars Zhang Chuangchu and Song Changgeng presented their views on making a success of the study of the documents of the 12th party congress.

In addition to hearing the guidelines of the 12th party congress, those attending the meeting also read and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution. They said that, to create a new situation in all fields, the armed forces and the militia must regard Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding thought, and study and comprehend the other documents so that the guidelines of the 12th party congress can be kept firmly in mind. They added that the leading cadres at all levels must study the documents more diligently and thoroughly in order to set an example for all military and militia units.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PUBLICIZES CPC CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW231243 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] After returning to Jiangxi, our province's delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress have, in the past few days, been making reports to convey the guidelines set by the 12th CPC Congress to cadres and Communist Party members at all levels at various meetings. With heightened spirit, everybody who has heard the reports has pledged to firmly follow the party Central Committee's leadership and command and, by working diligently and creatively, create a new situation for the four modernizations.

The second day after returning to Nanchang, and despite fatigue from a long journey, Fang Zhichun, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress, member of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a report on the grand 12th CPC Congress to the members attending the 23d session of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. In a lecture on the several major documents of the congress, he particularly discussed the congress' significance and far-reaching influence. He urged members of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee to take the initiative in studying the congress documents, comprehending their guidelines, doing their work properly and contributing their efforts to the grand objectives put forward by the 12th CPC Congress.

After returning from Beijing, Vice Provincial Governors Zhang Guozhen and Liang Kaixuan have conveyed the congress' guidelines to the leading party cadres in charge of agricultural and economic affairs. Comrade Zhang Guozhen urged the agricultural departments to do a good job in agricultural planning and in restructuring the administration, further improve the system of responsibility for production and work hard to make Jiangxi a better place in accordance with the guidelines set by the 12th CPC Congress.

Zhang Yuqing, alternate delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, made a report on the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress at the 13th session of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress on 21 September. He also discussed how to study and implement those guidelines in connection with the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. He urged all departments under the standing committee of the provincial people's congress to do their work in accordance with the guidelines and

work hard to build a high level socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy.

During a meeting of leading party members held in Nanchang on 21 September, Comrade Zhao Zhijian, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress, member of the 12th CPC Central Committee and second secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CPC Committee, made a report on the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. The representatives attending the 8th Nanchang Municipal People's Congress were also present at the meeting. Following his report, Comrade Zhao Zhijian put forward a plan on studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, and urged the leading comrades of the party committees at all levels to take the initiative in studying and publicizing the guidelines and set an example in implementing those guidelines. He said party members, cadres and masses on all fronts must thoroughly understand the tasks and guidelines the 12th CPC Congress has put forward and use these guidelines to guide their work so that, in all fields, it will advance along the course charted by the 12th CPC Congress.

After returning to Shangrao, (Li Keshi), delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and secretary of the Shangrao Prefectural CPC Committee, made a report on the grand 12th CPC Congress at a meeting attended by the standing committee members of the prefectural party committee, administrator and deputy administrators of the prefecture, and advisers to the prefecture. He also studied and planned how to convey the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and said cadres at all levels in the prefecture must consider studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress as currently their most important job. He added that party committees at all levels must intensify their leadership over the study of the documents and use the study to push forward all projects and industrial and agricultural production, that the prefectural party committee's party school must be responsible for training propaganda cadres for various county party committees, and that the prefecture will organize some 10,000 workers to propagate the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress to the grassroots units.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

'JILIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL URGES EFFORTS TO STUDY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK241204 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 24 September editorial: "Concentrate Our Efforts on Studying the Documents of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The editorial states: The documents of the 12th party congress, especially the report and the new party constitution, are a concentration of the experience and wisdom of the whole party and the people throughout the country. They have inherited and promoted the political line defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and are a program leading all our work. Studying the documents of the 11th party congress well, enhancing people's understanding, unifying thinking and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress has a vital bearing on the important matter of the socialist modernization construction and on the key issue of the future and destiny of the party.

At present, party organizations at all levels must regard the study of the documents of the 12th party congress as a matter of prime importance, do a solid job and make achievements in this regard.

The editorial notes: In studying the congress documents, we must first understand the essence of the guidelines and implement from start to finish the principle of integrating theory with practice. During studies and discussions, free airing of views and speaking without inhibitions must be encouraged. Through presenting facts and reasoning things out, carrying out necessary criticism and self-criticism, unifying people's thinking and realistically summing up experiences and lessons, we can unite the thinking of all the people with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and do a better job in speeding up the four modernizations.

We must combine the study of the congress documents with a thorough investigation and research. This will help us to better understand the objective basis of the documents.

In concretely implementing these documents, we must proceed from the local realities. While devising long-term study plans, we must conduct thorough investigations and studies, solicit and listen to opinions from all quarters with an open mind, have a good command of firsthand materials, study hard,

master the objective law and see to it that the plans not only manifest the guidelines of the 12th party congress but also accord with local situation and the objective law. In doing so, we can realistically and effectively implement the congress guidelines. In studying the documents of the 12th party congress, we must take the congress guidelines as a motive force to promote current production and all other work by keeping a foothold on the reality.

The JILIN RIBAO editorial states in conclusion: Studying the documents of the 12th party congress is a great political task. Principal responsible comrades of party committees at all levels must take the lead in studying and mastering the documents and be models in studying and implementing the congress guidelines. Cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres at and above county level, in addition to personally studying documents and doing their work well, must take the lead in publicizing, explaining and giving study guidance to the masses, and must do a good job in organizing the masses to study the documents so as to enable the mass study and the upsurge of the publicity of the 12th party congress to be deeply and continuously developed and to lead the masses to struggle in a better way for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN DELEGATES PUBLICIZE CONGRESS GUIDELINES

SK212305 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Most Jilin Province delegates to the 12th national party congress have returned to their work posts. Over the past few days, they have enthusiastically publicized the 12th party congress guidelines, conscientiously implemented various principles and policies set forth by the 12th national party congress and made efforts to fulfill various tasks put forward there. Before returning to their work unit, some delegates accepted new tasks and engaged in new work. They pledge that, from now on, they will set themselves examples in doing a good job in studying and publicizing the 12th party congress guidelines and in orienting their action to implementation of various tasks set forth by the 12th national party congress, as well as striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

This morning, over 1,300 cadres at or above regiment level from the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in the province held a meeting in Changchun municipality to earnestly listen to the relaying report given by He Youfa, commander of the provincial military district, on the 12th national party congress guidelines.

In his report, Comrade He Youfa stated: At the important juncture of making a historical transition, our party has convened the 12th national party congress in a timely manner, which will certainly exert far-reaching influence over consolidating the victories won in the past, forging ahead, advancing socialist development and attaining prosperity in our party and the Chinese nation. He stated: The 12th national party congress has set forth a steadily progressive orientation and strategic plans, principles and policies for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It has also set forth new guidelines and made the important strategic decision to build our party into a strong leading core in achieving socialist modernization. This congress has had the same place in history as the seventh party congress had and is a new milestone in the history of our party development. It is a mobilization and oath-taking rally for striving to build China into a strong and modern socialist country with a highly developed civilization and ample democracy.

Being a delegate to the 12th party congress, Comrade He Youfa has a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. After the congress, he has enthusiastically engaged in the dissemination of the 12th party congress guidelines. As soon as he returned to Changchun by train on the evening of 18 September, he immediately called Comrade Liu Luming, political commissar of the provincial military district, and leading personnel of the provincial military district organs concerned to his home to instantly discuss issues on how to successfully disseminate the 12th party congress guidelines in the provincial military district and among militiamen. On 19 September, Sunday, he sponsored a meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee under the provincial military district to relay the 12th party congress guidelines to Standing Committee members who were currently in Changchun.

This morning, the Jilin Municipal CPC Committee sponsored an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee members, at which (Jiang Zhuo), delegate to the 12th party congress, made a report to relay the 12th party congress guidelines. He is 67 years old but full of vigor. He is fully confident of successfully implementing the guidelines, principles and policies set forth by the 12th party congress. As soon as he returned to Jilin municipality from Beijing on the morning of 19 September, he immediately introduced to the municipal CPC committee responsible comrades who came to visit him the grandness of the 12th national party congress. That afternoon, he also called up Comrade (Gu Cun), delegate to the 12th party congress and general engineer of the Jilin Municipal Chemical Industrial Company, to discuss issues on how to successfully publicize the 12th party congress guidelines at grassroots level units.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK221113 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, on the morning of 20 and 21 September, a meeting of cadres at or above the county level was held by organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government to relay the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress. The meeting urged the broad masses of party members and cadres to set example in studying the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. Comrade Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Xu Shaofu, a provincial delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a relayed report.

Comrade Xu Shaofu said: The 12th CPC Congress is a congress imbued with vitality, a congress of unity, democracy and victory, a congress with great historic magnificence and is an important milestone in our party's history. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech has deeply expounded the historic place of the 12th CPC Congress and the present basic principles of our party on internal and external affairs and, therefore, is our comprehensive guiding ideology in studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

Comrade Xu Shaofu continued: In line with the stipulations and demands of the new CPC Constitution, the 12th CPC Congress elected the new party Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Prior to the election of the congress, Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun made important speeches in which the issue of replacement of old and new cadres were stressed. Their speeches are full of sincere words and earnest wishes and show great foresight. The central leading bodies elected by the 12th CPC Congress consist of veteran proletarian revolutionaries and many middle-aged and young cadres with both ability and political integrity. This will help assure the cooperation between the old and the new and the replacement of the old by the new. Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech expressed warm welcome to newly elected middle-aged and young cadres of the central leading bodies, set strict demands and placed high hopes on them.

Comrade Xu Shaofu said in conclusion: The documents adopted by the 12th party congress are programmatic documents and guides to various items of

work. We must organize large numbers of party members, cadres and the masses, in line with the demands of the party Central Committee to conscientiously study the documents of the congress, integrate the ideology of the whole party with the guidelines of the congress and strive to completely improve the financial and economic situations, social habits and party work style in 5 years.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL DELEGATES DISCUSS CONGRESS TASKS

SK211242 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Regional delegates to the 12th party congress unanimously held that improving party work style and doing a good job in building leading bodies at all levels is a guarantee for comprehensively fulfilling all tasks set forth at the 12th party congress. Wang Duo, delegate to the party congress and permanent secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must have a large number of outstanding cadres that can create a new situation, especially during the time when the cadres of our party are situated in a temporary shortage situation and at the time when the replacement of old cadres with new cadres is going on. Promoting a great number of fine middle-aged and young cadres to the leading posts at all levels is, therefore, all the more pressing. One of the most important tasks of this congress was to elect a new party Central Committee to achieve the aim that there will be cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. This will enable the line defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to be better and continuously developed to make the party's cause more prosperous. Now that the issues of the party Central Committee have been resolved, the next step is to resolve issues of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In regard to restructuring the organizations and selecting cadres, the party Central Committee has set forth many principles and stipulated a strict political criterion. We must implement them conscientiously and accordingly. In selecting cadres, we must continue to eliminate the leftist pernicious influence and overcome the idea of seniority and one-sidedness in assessing cadres. We must put politics in the forefront and strictly prevent persons of the three categories from entering the leading bodies at all levels. We must follow the mass line and do a good job in restructuring our organizations and in building our leading bodies.

Bu He, secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CPC Committee, said: Comrade Chen Yun's two statements concerning the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres are very important. One is that we must promote thousands and thousands of such cadres instead of only promoting several scores or hundreds. The other is not to promote even one person belonging to the three categories--those who built themselves up in a rebellion during the Cultural Revolution by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company,

those who have strong factional thinking and those who are guilty of beating, smashing and plundering. As for those who have already been promoted, efforts must be made to remove them from the leading bodies. In the course of restructuring our organizations and consolidating and building leading bodies, we must resolutely act in accordance with these principles. In regard to persons of the three categories, through consolidation in the past few years, such persons have become fewer in the leading bodies at all levels. However, such kinds of persons still exist in some leading bodies. They still hold important posts in some units. Therefore, this issue must arouse our great attention. This is an important issue, involving what kinds of persons control the power of leadership.

Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CPC committee, dwelt on the issue of taking the whole situation into account and making an overall arrangement in the course of restructuring the party organs and readjusting the leading bodies.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG HOLDS MEETING ON STUDYING 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK241301 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 22 September the provincial CPC committee convened a report meeting on studying the 12th congress documents. Li Zichao, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a study and guidance report entitled: "The Historical Position and Great Significance of the 12th CPC National Congress." The report is divided into three parts:

1. The 12th CPC Congress, which convened at an important time when the party was effecting a great historic transition and which carried forward the great cause and forged ahead into the future, was of epoch-making significance for the future and destiny of the party and the country.
2. The 12th CPC Congress, which summed up the party's past experience in an all-round manner, further defined the party's guiding ideology for socialist ideology and strengthened and further developed the correct line adopted since the third plenary session while laying down a solid and strong ideological base for uniting and mobilizing the entire party and people of all nationalities to achieve new victories in socialist modernization.
3. The 12th CPC Congress, which organizationally effected replacement of old cadres with new cadres and cooperation between the old and the young, has successfully turned our party's highest leading bodies into more vigorous fighting headquarters and fully displayed the party's unlimited vitality. The congress has proved itself to be a mature, selfless and great party of the working class.

Comrade Li Zichao said in his report: The 12th congress is of extremely great, far-reaching significance in the annals of our party. Each of us must have a good understanding of the congress. Genuine efforts should be made to study the congress documents and unite our ideology with the congress guidelines. I hope you comrades will not only study and implement the documents well but will also promote this study in your respective organizations.

Xu Jianchun, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the report meeting. Attending the meeting were responsible

comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, members of the first batch of classes for leading cadres of the provincial level organizations to study the 12th congress, propagandists and lecturers of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus on the 12th congress documents, students of the party school under the provincial CPC committee, members of the study class for leading cadres of the Jinan Railway Bureau as well as members of the study classes of the various organizations under the provincial CPC committee, 7,200 in all.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK291131 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Summary] Some 400 leading cadres at the divisional and regimental levels who attended the enlarged meeting of the Sichuan Provincial Military District CPC Committee seriously studied, in accordance with reality, the documents of the 12th party congress and were resolved to further correct the ideological line and serve as guides in opening up a new situation in socialist modernization.

At its recent enlarged meeting, the provincial military district CPC committee organized leading army cadres at divisional and regimental levels to study and discuss the important significance of the 12th party congress and to discuss their role in implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress. In the light of historical experience and lessons, they came to see the important duties they shoulder themselves.

Regarding how leading cadres can serve as guides in opening up a new situation in socialist modernization, the provincial military district CPC committee defined the following three tasks:

"1. It is essential to work hard in continuing to correct the ideological line. We must study the documents word by word and sentence by sentence. We must unify our own ideology and understanding on the basis of the spirit of the documents.

"2. It is necessary to foster the excellent traditions during the war years. When he studied and recollected the scene during the war years, the commander of the Wanxian Military Subdistrict, who had attended the National Congress of Model Heroes, said that we must take the lead in fostering such enthusiasm, energy and death-defying spirit as displayed during the war years. He also said that we must first open up a new situation at our own posts.

"3. Everyone must become a sensible person and take the situation as a whole into consideration. We must strengthen leadership and do well in handing our tasks over to our successors. We are never too old to learn, must fight into our old age and value every minute and second in our later years. We must strive to do some more work for our party and people."

Young and old cadres unanimously declared: "In the course of opening up a new situation in socialist modernization, we must unite to forge ahead, work hard in the forefront and make new contributions toward the accomplishment of all combat tasks put forth by the 12th party congress."

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON EXPERIENCE IN CONGRESS

SK291223 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Speech by (Hao Feng), alternate delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and director of the Second Tianjin Municipal Commercial Bureau, on his personal experience in studying the congress documents: "Industry Must Be Greatly Developed and Service Outlook Must Be Greatly Improved"---recorded]

[Excerpts] It was a great honor for me to serve as an alternate delegate to the 12th national party congress. I personally attended this ceremonial, enthusiastic and lively congress and met with the newly elected leading comrades. I feel that this congress was indeed one of unity and success.

The grand goal set forth at the 12th party congress on quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century is feasible and accords with the reality of the motherland. Achieving this goal is absolutely possible through our strenuous efforts.

To achieve a great industrial development and to greatly improve the service outlook, efforts must be made to reform the economic system, expand all circulation channels, carry out enterprise consolidation, do a good job in building commercial organizations and in professional technological training and consolidate banking organizations. But the most important of all is to conduct education on communism.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN RADIO CALLS FOR ENHANCED UNDERSTANDING OF 12TH CPC CONGRESS

SK251132 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Put Emphasis on Understanding in Studying the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Excerpts] Studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines is a central task at present and for some time to come. The broad party members and cadres in our city, particularly leading comrades at all levels, should take the lead in studying the 12th congress documents well. They should pay particular attention to grasping the basic spirit of these historic documents.

The 12th CPC Congress is the most important meeting of the party since the 7th CPC Congress. [passage indistinct] Whether or not we can study the 12th congress documents well and implement the congress' guidelines in a better way has an important bearing on whether or not we can correctly implement the party's principles and policies. To study the documents well, we must earnestly read and actively discuss them and understand the basic spirit of the documents by integrating them with the realities of work and [word indistinct]. The deeper we understand the documents, the better. Only by having a deeper understanding can we have a clearer, sober-minded orientation, march in step with the CPC Central Committee politically and organizationally, arm ourselves with the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and confidently create a new situation.

The 12th CPC Congress documents are rich in content and great in significance. The study of the congress documents may be counted as a study and education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, we must carry forward the good work style of integrating theory with practice and concentrate efforts on understanding the documents. We must, on the basis of enhancing our understanding and unifying our thinking, keep close touch with reality, use the 12th congress guidelines to guide our work and strive to create a new situation on all fronts and in all undertakings.

CSO: 4003/16

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN'S LI RUIHUAN RELAYS CONGRESS GUIDELINES

SK240656 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the morning of 23 September, Li Ruihuan, delegate to the 12th national party congress and acting mayor of Tianjin municipality, made a report relaying the 12th national party congress' spirit at the meeting of cadres from the municipal people's government organs and put forward ways to do a good job in studying the 12th national party congress' documents.

Comrade Li Ruihuan stated: The 12th national party congress is another gathering of great significance and far-reaching influence in our party's history. Its line, principles, policies and fighting goal are extremely correct. In implementing the 12th party congress' guidelines, the first important thing is to do a good job in studying the congress' documents, to deeply grasp the essence of the congress' guidelines and to strive to orient the municipal work to the grand goal set forth by the 12th national party congress in regard to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization by applying theory to reality.

Comrade Li Ruihuan urged subordinate organs to immediately organize all forces to study the following tasks: 1) Tianjin municipality should draw up long-term production plans for agriculture and industry until 2000; 2) backbone enterprises should draw up their own plans; 3) efforts should be made to conduct technical renovations among existing enterprises; 4) attention should be paid to production of energy resources and transportation; 5) attention should be paid to work in the fields of education and science and technology; 6) a good job should be done in utilizing foreign investments; 7) attention should be paid to system improvement; and 8) attention should be paid to drawing up plans for urban construction.

He urged comrades from the subordinate organs, while doing a good job in fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks, to exert all-out efforts to grasp agricultural and industrial production well and to improve and upgrade the people's living standard this year. Comrades in the subordinate organs under the municipal people's government should take advantage of the convocation of the 12th national party congress to be modest and frugal, to improve their work style, to make success in work, to set themselves

as examples in publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress' guidelines and to make due contributions to creating a new situation of socialist modernization.

(Gu Xuezheng), secretary general of the municipal people's government, presided over the meeting.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK280747 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The regional three-level cadre session of the Xinjiang party committee held a meeting on 25 September. Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Unswerving Advance Along the Orientation Pointed Out by the 12th CPC Congress"; Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Inspired by the Spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, Foster the Overall Upsurge of Socialist Economy in Xinjiang"; and Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Build a High-Level Socialist Democracy and Create a New Situation of Modern Construction." (Xu Guo), secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "My Personal Understanding on the Study of the Magnificent Strategic Plan for 20 Years." Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Conscientiously Study the Documents of the 12th CPC Congress and Make Great Efforts To Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization" and Chen Shi, commander of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, delivered a speech entitled "Implement the Spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and Make Efforts To Create a New Situation in the Reclamation of Farmland in Xinjiang."

Also speaking at the meeting were (Jiang Maiyuan), party secretary of the Ili Autonomous Prefecture of Kazakh Nationality; (Nuermaimaiti Fudabeir), deputy party secretary of Khotan Prefecture; (Nuer Muhemaiti), deputy party secretary of Tacheng Prefecture; (Hohuti Abula), deputy party secretary of Aksu Prefecture; and (Mali Chixiang), deputy party secretary of Xinjiang Petroleum Administrative Bureau. Tomur Dawamat and Huang Luobin presided over the meeting.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK220924 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] On 18 September, the provincial CPC committee transmitted a circular of the provincial propaganda department entitled "Opinions on the Initial Conditions and Concrete Arrangements of Studying and Propagating the 12th CPC Congress Documents," demanding that party committees and propaganda departments at various levels regard the work of studying and propagating the 12th congress documents as a major event in their current work and earnestly grasp this work well. The circular of the provincial committee stressed: The 12th congress is another most important meeting since the 7th CPC Congress. Studying the 12th congress documents well will play a significant education and impetus role in raising the understanding of the whole party, particularly party member cadres, in the fighting program of the party, raising their ideological consciousness and their confidence in the party's cause. It will also have guiding significance in grasping the work at various fronts. Party committees and propaganda departments at all levels must regard the study and propagation of the 12th congress documents as of paramount importance in their current work and conscientiously grasp it well. Party committee leaders should take the lead in studying, explaining and publicizing the documents and also examine, supervise and give guidance. They must establish a fine study atmosphere and play the role of examples. The various departments of propaganda work, theoretical work, press, culture and publication and people's organizations should closely cooperate and actively institute education and propagational activities, so that the principle and task of the 12th congress can strike root in the hearts of the people and the work of all walks of life will develop normally and healthily.

The main text of "Opinions on the Initial Conditions and Concrete Arrangements of Studying and Propagating the 12th CPC Congress Documents" issued by the provincial propaganda department is as follows:

1. Hereafter, the central task of propaganda departments of party committees at all levels is to conscientiously organize the study and propagation of the 12th congress documents, guided by communist ideology, under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels. The first stage of the study and propagation period is initially arranged near the coming Lunar Chinese New Year. In this 4 1/2 months, the main task is to earnestly

organize all party members, Youth League members and cadres to read the 12th congress documents, lay emphasis on comprehending and mastering the basic spirit of the documents, deepen their understanding and unify their thinking. In studying the documents, provincial, prefectural and county level organs should read through the documents in the first 2 months of September and October, and then, in the following 2 months, discuss special topics in order to have a profound understanding of the documents. Meanwhile, they must also organize theoretical contingents to give theoretical answers to questions put forward by the cadres during their study. In the first step, party members of the leading organs must find time or use their normal organizational activities to study the new party constitution. Rural cadres at the grassroots levels can organize communication, study and discussion through meetings and by taking messages to units of counties or communes. Cadres of factories, mines, finance and trade institutions at grassroots levels can use their political study time or run short-term study classes and study by stages and in groups. In the second step, the use of small groups should be adopted (and) leading cadres above the county level trained in rotation by stages and in groups. After training, on the basis of unified thinking, they must link with their work and ideological practice of the locality, affiliated organizations, units and individuals, sum up experiences and lessons and permeate the spirit of the 12th congress documents into all the work in order to achieve unified action, so that all the work can advance in the direction set forth by the 12th congress.

2. Beginning in October, all prefectures, counties and affiliated organizations must run classes to train a contingent to explain and publicize the congress documents to the masses. Party and cadre schools at all levels must regard the 12th congress documents as the main content of their study and list them in their teaching plans. From October, prefectural and county committee party schools must mainly train grassroots contingents to explain and publicize the congress documents. In training the contingents, attention should be paid to quality. We must not only enable them to comprehend the guiding principle of the documents and the fundamental spirit, but also enable them to properly explain special problems integrated with practice. Regarding minority nationality areas, we must train well contingents of minority nationality languages to explain and publicize the congress documents.

3. We must carry out a widespread training of all party members in the grassroots at the end of this winter. In rural areas, we must make full use of the past experiences gained in training and organization must be carried out by commune party committees or brigade party branches. Party members of enterprises and factories and mines must also be released from their duties for short-term study by stages and in groups where conditions permit.

4. We must organize contingents to explain and publicize congress documents, including the investigation and work teams at grassroots levels of factories, mines and rural areas and gradually explain and publicize them to the masses at the grassroots level. We must make full use of mass media to actively engage in education and propagational activities on the 12th

congress. Provincial, prefectural and county newspapers and periodicals and prefectural and county broadcasting stations, television, cultural and publication departments should plan their work and organize propaganda, theoretical and art workers to write articles, works and plays that explain, propagate and expound the spirit of the 12th congress. We must recommend study experiences and explain and provide answers to the questions that are raised in the study of the documents. Grassroots level propaganda and culture units such as broadcasting stations, cultural centers and film projection teams must use lectures, musicals, slide shows, photo exhibitions and a variety of ways to actively institute activities to propagate the 12th congress in a planned way. Units of grassroots level must make use of wall newspapers and blackboard newspapers to carry out wide propagation among the masses. In unfolding propagational activities among the masses in the minority nationalities, attention must be paid to use a method which they love to see and hear and is easily accepted by the minority nationalities.

5. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work in studying and propagating the 12th congress documents. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously proceed in planning work and strengthen supervision and investigation. Party committee leaders must personally relay, explain and publicize the documents, and answer questions arising from the study of the documents. They must lead party members, Youth League members and cadres to study, master and implement the 12th congress documents and make decisions with communist ideology, and through them, to educate and influence the broad masses. We must also closely combine the study of the 12th congress documents with improving our style of study, party style and social mood. We must strive for the efficiency of study and propagation and prevent formalism and going through the motions.

CSO: 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW290057 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang provincial party committee on 19 September issued a "Circular on Organizing All Party Members and Cadres of the Province To Conscientiously Study the 12th CPC National Congress' Documents," urging party members at all levels to do this work successfully.

The circular says: A conscientious effort to organize all party members and cadres to study well the 12th CPC National Congress' documents will greatly help educate and mobilize party members, especially those who are cadres, so that they will better understand the party's program of struggle, raise their political consciousness and have greater confidence in our cause. At the same time, the study will also enable us to overcome certain erroneous thoughts and unhealthy practices which do not conform with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents. Through this study activity, we should further foster a good style of study. We should never relax our efforts after brief study sessions, from which nothing much will be learned, or abandon our leadership over study activity.

The circular says: Based on the circular "On the Arrangements for Studying and Publicizing the 12th CPC National Congress' Documents" formulated by the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and circulated by the central authorities, and in light of our province's actual situation, the provincial party committee has made the following general arrangements:

From now until November will be the first phase in which we should concentrate on understanding and mastering the documents' guidelines, deepen our understanding and achieve unity in our thoughts. All party members, especially leading cadres at all levels, should conscientiously study, peruse and digest the 12th CPC National Congress' documents. More conscientious efforts should be made to study and understand Comrade Xiaoping's opening speech, which is the general guiding ideology of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents. On this basis, we should vigorously train key leading members and, with the counties as units, train cadres of communes, enterprises, establishments and party and government organs in rotation.

At the same time, major responsible comrades of party committees at all levels and delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress should take the lead

in publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress documents to all party members, masses and college students, and answering whatever questions they may encounter in their study. We should make good use of all propaganda instruments and methods in publicizing the guidelines to the workers, peasants, and city dwellers. Lecturers, in particular, should be trained and organized to explain the principle guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents in factories and rural areas. We should strive to enable every worker, peasant and city dweller to hear lecturers on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents before the Spring Festival.

During the second phase, we should, while striving to master the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents, take into consideration the actual situation on all fronts, consciously implement the principles and policies established by the 12th CPC National Congress and study and solve some major problems. In October and November, in the course of studying the 12th CPC National Congress' documents, all departments at provincial level and party comrades of prefectures, municipalities and counties should, in accordance with the major problems projected by the 12th CPC National Congress' documents, organize people to investigate and study the actual situation and draw up plans to implement the guidelines. Meanwhile, classes should be held at all levels so that, before next June, all party members and cadres will have attended classes once, deepened the study of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents and unified their thoughts for guiding their actions after studying the basic theories of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong to make progress in all fields of work along the path charted by the 12th National Congress.

The circular calls on party committees at all levels to train party members in rotation during the next winter-spring period so that every party member will receive a profound education on the party's theories and knowledge as well as party spirit, work style and discipline.

(S): 4005/16

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG SECOND SECRETARY ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HK280743 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee, made a speech at the regional three-level cadre session of the Xinjiang CPC Committee. He said: At present, our task is to unswervingly follow the correct orientation pointed out by the 12th CPC Congress, activate our enthusiasm and make great efforts in our work, comprehensively implement and put into practice the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Gu Jingsheng said: In order to implement and put into practice the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we must first of all regard the opening address of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the general guiding principle and extensively study and propagate the documents of the 12th CPC Congress so that the spirit of the 12th congress is made known to every household. We must earnestly propose and carry forward the fine study style of integrating theory with practice. On the basis of comprehending the spirit of the documents, we must cooperate with the work of our own locality, department and unit to study the concrete measures for implementation. We must use the spirit of the 12th congress to unify the ideology of the broad masses of party members and the people of all nationalities so that the spirit of the 12th congress becomes the public opinion, social consciousness, social will and common action of the various nationalities.

Comrade Gu Jingsheng emphasized in his speech: In order to implement and put into practice the spirit of the 12th congress, leaders at various levels should take the lead. They must take the lead in studying, explaining, publicizing, implementing and putting into practice the spirit of the congress. Party committees and leading cadres at various levels must set an example and take the lead in rectifying the party work style and enable the party committees at all levels to genuinely become a firm core in leading socialist modernization in Xinjiang. In order to implement and put into practice the spirit of the 12th congress, we must gradually and in a planned way grasp well the reform of the administration. We must improve our leading work style and method to realize revolutionization, specialization of the younger aged and more knowledgeable in the cadre ranks. Party organizations at all levels must in accordance with party policy appropriately make good arrangement for the veteran cadres who have withdrawn from the

leadership groups. We must select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in their thousands for various leading posts. In selecting middle-aged and young cadres, we must first be bold and strong, accurate in selecting. We must never select the three kinds of people into the leading bodies. Those now who are still in the leadership bodies must be cleared out. Any hesitation on this problem is entirely wrong. In order to implement and put into practice the spirit of the 12th congress, we must insist on grasping the building of material civilization on one hand, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization on the other. To do well in economic construction is the key to the work of the whole party and our first and paramount task. The building of socialist spiritual civilization is the strategic principle for building socialism. Party committees at all levels must put the building of spiritual civilization on the top of their agenda and in their social economic development plan. We must have a great determination to thoroughly grasp the building of material and spiritual civilization. We must firmly grasp, do well and gain results in the struggle to attack serious criminals in the economic, political and cultural fields.

Li Jingsheng stressed in his speech: In order to implement the spirit of the 12th congress, it is imperative to further strengthen unity. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must further promote the unity of the party, army and government, army and the people, corps and the locality, and particularly the unity of the nationalities. The party and all the nationalities of the region must unite like a harmonious family. Only when we have a firm unity can we have a reliable guarantee of building the cause of socialist modernization.

1982: 4805/15

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG ENDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK260713 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
25 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 22d Standing Committee session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee ended 25 September. During the session, participants conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and listened to the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress relayed by Chen Junsheng, a delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee. They maintained that, through the study of the congress guidelines, they have received a profound education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, their national self-respect, sense of pride and patriotic zeal have been aroused and their faith in the great, glorious and strong Chinese Communist Party has been strengthened. They pledged to struggle all their lives for creating new situations in all fields of socialist modernization under the leadership of the CPC.

The session adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying and implementing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. The session called on the people of all nationalities, all democratic parties, people's groups and patriotic personages across the province to participate in the studies on congress documents sponsored by their own units in line with the plan of the provincial CPC committee and under the leadership of CPC committees at all levels so as to start an upsurge of studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. The session also called on the people of all nationalities, all democratic parties and patriotic personages of all walks of life to closely rally around the CPC Central Committee, work hard with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and strive to fulfill various fighting tasks put forward by the 12th CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK300929 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
29 Sep 82

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress ended this afternoon. The meeting invited Li Jianbai, delegate to the 12th party congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, to relay the guidelines of the 12th party congress and conducted earnest studies and discussions. The committee members were deeply educated and inspired and held an identical view that the 12th party congress was the most important meeting held since the 7th party congress. It served as a milestone for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and had epoch-making significance. They said: The meeting heard a very good report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang, formulated a very good party constitution and elected three very good commissions. All decisions adopted at the 12th party congress make us feel happy, right and energetic. We will surely study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress well in the course of doing our work in the days to come.

The meeting also heard a report by (Gong Benyan), chairman of the provincial economic commission, on behalf of the provincial people's government on the consolidating situation of the province's industrial enterprises; a report submitted to the congress for discussion and approval by Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's court on behalf of the provincial higher people's court; and the provincial people's procuratorate on establishing people's courts and procuratorates in the reclamation and forest areas throughout the province.

Through discussions and examination, the meeting unanimously affirmed the province's achievements in consolidating industrial enterprises, discussed and adopted a decision made at the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee on establishing people's courts and procuratorates in the province's reclamation and forest areas and discussed and endorsed a report on personnel changes.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, chaired and spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN CIRCULAR CALLS FOR BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK300434 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee issued a circular on 29 September calling for localities to make earnest efforts in organizing the study and propaganda of the 12th congress documents, carry out extensive five-stress and four-beauty activities on a long-term basis and build a socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular says: On 27 September the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee convened a meeting attended by responsible comrades of 31 central state organs and mass organizations. The meeting called on all localities and departments to study and publicize the 12th congress guidelines and carry out extensive five-stress and four-beauty activities on a long-term basis. It called for an extensive campaign around National Day to eliminate uncleanness, disorder and impoliteness on a scale similar to that of the civility-courtesy month campaign launched last March. In line with the guidelines of the central propaganda department's meeting, all localities and departments should make earnest efforts in organizing the study and publicization of the party's 12th congress. It is essential, with definite objectives in mind, to utilize all propaganda machines to carry out repeated, intensive, comprehensive and widespread publicization of the exposition in the 12th congress documents dealing with the building of a socialist spiritual civilization so that the entire people can enhance their understanding of the significance and requirements of building a socialist spiritual civilization and thus promote an in-depth development of the five-stress and four-beauty activities.

The focal point of this year's five-stress and four-beauty activities is to continue to eliminate uncleanness, disorder and impoliteness. Extensive activities to eliminate uncleanness, disorder and impoliteness should be carried out around National Day on a scale comparable to that of the civility-courtesy month campaign last March. Party organizations at all levels, those at the grassroots level in particular, should strengthen leadership and make specific arrangements to ensure that this campaign will yield practical results.

The circular says: After studying the 12th congress guidelines, all localities, departments and units must earnestly sum up experience in carrying out

five-stress and four-beauty activities, check on their implementation of civil rules and written pledges drawn up by peasants and elect through public appraisal outstanding [word indistinct] and civil units. Vigorous efforts should be made to publicize their advanced ideology and deeds. We should adopt measures or draw up plans to further push forward the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular calls on propaganda departments at all levels and other relevant units to strengthen their specific guidance over the building of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, efforts should be made to organize work forces to help grassroots units study and publicize the 12th congress documents and check on the progress in the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the implementation of the five-stress and four-beauty activities. We should commend in public those who have performed well in this work and criticize those who have performed poorly, revise or supplement the civil rules and written pledges in a timely fashion and publicize exemplary experiences.

We must regard the launching of these activities as concrete action for implementing the party's 12th congress guidelines and work hard to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING HOLDS FORUM ON BUILDING WESTERN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

SK261149 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Liu Jiari), from now on our province will adopt the measure of combining tree-planting with industrial and agricultural development to solve the problems of soil erosion and drought and water shortage in the western mountainous areas. This measure sums up many years of experience and has been set forth by the provincial forum on building western mountainous areas sponsored recently by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government in Chaoyang County.

Mountainous areas in the western part of the province are vast in territory and have great potential for production. The success or failure in building the western mountainous areas has practical and immediate significance to the ecological balance in both the western areas and the plains along the middle and lower reaches of Liaohe River. The forum held that the present tasks for CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in western mountainous areas are to mobilize the enthusiasm of large numbers of the masses to promptly change the poor nature of mountainous areas. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have set forth a fighting goal for western mountainous areas, that is, to increase per capita income, including the income from household sideline occupations, to over 200 yuan in 1985 and to over 300 yuan in 1990. This fighting goal tallies with the natural conditions and productive forces of western mountainous areas and, therefore, can be fulfilled with effort.

The forum stressed: To fulfill this fighting goal, leadership at all levels should make two changes in the fields of guiding ideology and practical work. One is to change the situation of concentrating on grain production alone to developing grain production and a diversified economy simultaneously. The other is to change the situation of merely developing construction projects to developing construction projects and enlarging the vegetation-covered acreage simultaneously. Meanwhile, we should further emancipate our minds and relax the restrictions of policies.

At present, the economic foundation in western mountainous areas is weak and the people's living standard is low. The building of mountainous areas should proceed from the practical situation, that is, developing crop farming, poultry and fish breeding and processing, mining, transport and

service industries so as to increase people's income and satisfy their basic needs for food, clothing and money as soon as possible. At the same time, long-term construction should be conducted.

Zhang Xincun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the forum. He said: The building of mountainous areas should be stressed using the following four links: issuance, contract, specialization and integration. The building of mountainous areas should be closely integrated with people's interests. Comrade Zhang Xincun explained the four links.

Issuance means to resolutely assign to every household the existing or most of the land suitable for planting trees, fruit trees and grass and for developing agriculture on barren hills and hillsides, in valleys and shoals under the prerequisite of not changing the proprietary rights. Meanwhile, license for long-term management should be issued to these households. Except for leasing, buying and selling these lands, transferring their possession, destroying trees and grass and reclaiming the wasteland on steep hillsides of these lands, commune members have the right to manage these lands on their own in line with the overall planning and comprehensive management and all incomes from the management should be retained by them. In places where production acreage is relatively large, every household should be assigned 3 or 5 mu, 10 mu at most, of such land.

Contract means to stabilize, expand, improve and perfect the farmland production responsibility system with stress on the system of fixing output quotas based on the [word indistinct] with the system of each household retaining everything produced on the land assigned to it.

Specialization means to support households and groups engaged in specialized production and key households in all trades and professions.

Integration means, in addition to encouraging communes, brigades and collectives to develop various forms of economic complexes and transregional economic complexes, collectives are allowed to cooperate with individuals to transform natural forests and develop crop farming, poultry and fish breeding and industrial sideline production. Commune members are also allowed to raise funds to develop crop farming, poultry and fish breeding and the complex of crop farming, poultry and fish breeding and processing

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LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK291347 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Xisheng), the 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee ended on 28 September. The members participating in the meeting happily listened to the relayed report on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress made by Xu Shaofu, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and conscientiously studied and discussed the congress guidelines. The members set a high value on the historic place of the 12th CPC National Congress, freely talked about their personal experiences gained from studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and fully expressed their wholehearted support and confidence in the CPC and in the new leading bodies of the CPC Central Committee.

Participants unanimously maintained: The 12th CPC National Congress is the most important congress since the 7th CPC National Congress and is a new milestone on our socialist building road. The magnificent strategic goal set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress is based on scientific grounds and practical conditions. The principles and policies formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress are completely correct. They also unanimously pledged to study the congress documents and do their work well in line with the reality of their own localities, departments and units, give full play to their special skill and knowledge and suggest ways and means for fulfilling the magnificent goal set forth by the congress.

The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee adopted a resolution on studying, propagating and implementing the congress guidelines. CPPCC committees in all localities, all democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, all people's groups and personalities of various circles should regard as a central task the study, propaganda and implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. The meeting lasted 4 days. In closing of the meeting, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI RADIO TALK ON MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

OW280233 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The following is a radio talk by (Lu Daozhang), entitled "New Branches and Old Trunks":

In his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Ye Jianying placed earnest hopes on middle-aged and young cadres by citing a line from a poem written by the Tang dynasty poet Li Shangyin: "The phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds." This reminds us of a poem by Zheng Banqiao, which reads: "The new branches grow higher than old ones, but they have to be supported by old trunks. If more new branches grow out next year, they too, will need to be supported by old ones." Latecomers surpass old-timers. This is a fundamental law in the development of history and the progress of society. However, middle-aged and young cadres cannot mature without old cadres to pass on experience to them, help them and set an example for them. This is just like new branches, which must grow with the support of old trunks.

Reviewing her course of maturing, (Ding Fengying) a 39-year-old delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, said: "The course of my progress and maturing has been one of receiving cultivation and education from the party and old comrades. Without old comrades to pass on experience to me, help me and set an example for me, I would not be what I am today." These words, from the bottom of her heart, indicate that it is still necessary to give full play to the old cadres' role as the mainstay, if we are to open a new situation. As reinforcements, middle-aged and young cadres should humbly learn from old comrades and strive to take over from them the good experience and style of work and to pass them on to the next generation.

Shouldering the heavy historical mission of carrying on the unfinished task and blazing the way to the future, thousands upon thousands of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres are marching in big strides to lead the people at various levels under the guidance of the banner of the 12th CPC National Congress. This is a symbol of the prosperity of our cause. Middle-aged and young cadres should humbly learn from old comrades, take over their work, carry forward the revolutionary spirit and boldly shoulder the great historical mission of making China prosperous and

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SHANDONG COMMENTARY ON PURITY OF COMMUNISM

SK231147 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Fighting for Preserving the Purity of Communism"]

[Text] (Chi Jingde), former deputy commissioner of the Weifang Prefectural Administrative Office, was severely punished by the party for taking advantage of his position and power to seize the state and collective property and to extort and accept bribes, thus making a very bad impression. This is an effective measure to straighten out party work style and preserve the purity of our party. (Chi Jingde) was a veteran party member who joined the party 30 years ago. However, being affected by individualism and the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, he lost his belief in communism and the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and fell captive to bourgeois ideology. This situation gives us much food for thought.

An important feature of the new CPC Constitution adopted by the 12th National CPC Congress is setting a still higher and stricter demand on party members and cadres so as to enable them to meet the needs of the socialist modernization drive. The new CPC Constitution calls on every party member and cadre to wholeheartedly serve the people, to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and to work selflessly for the public interests. Every party member and cadre must on no account use public office for private gain, feather his nest at public expense and seek privileges and personal gain on any excuse or in any form. If a party member forgets these basic demands and refuses to practice communism, he will easily be corrupted by bourgeois ideology and gradually take to evil ways. While discussing the requirements for party members, some leading cadres are prone to think that these requirements are raised for new and ordinary party members and they themselves have no problem as party members. Actually, this is not the case. Although some people joined the party many years ago and have become leading cadres of the party, they still may be corrupted and become morally degenerate, forfeiting their qualifications for party membership if they slacken their efforts to remold their thinking and if they forget the great goal of communism. Have we not seen many such things?

To preserve the purity of communism in our party, we must, first of all, conduct the education in communism among all party members so as to enable

them to keep firmly in mind the party's guiding principle, character and fighting object, to believe firmly in communism, wholeheartedly to serve the people and to struggle for the communist cause all their lives.

At present, some party-member cadres have stepped on the road of economic crimes and their crimes have often begun from unhealthy practices. Therefore, we should make great efforts to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition, encourage party members and cadres to voluntarily resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and strive to improve our party's work style once and for all. We should continually and penetratingly wage a struggle against serious economic crimes. Those party members--no matter how high their ranks and how veteran they may be--who do impermissible deeds and refuse to realize their mistakes and mend their ways despite repeated admonition should be dealt with according to party rules and law. Those who forfeit their qualifications for party membership should be expelled from the party so as to keep the title of Communist Party member honorable, preserve the purity of our party and build the party into a strong, leading core of the socialist modernization drive.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG EXPELS PREFECTURAL CADRE FROM PARTY

OW231545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] According to station reporter (Li Yingming), the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee recently decided to expel (Chi Jinde), former vice councillor of the Weifang Prefectural Administrative Office, from the party for corruption and taking bribes, and at the same time recommended the provincial people's government to relieve him of his administrative duties.

When he served as secretary of the Jiaonan County CPC Committee from 1970 to 1981, (Chi Jinde) embezzled public property and willfully seized state and collective property and personal effects by abusing his power. Investigation confirmed that articles he embezzled in recent years included such luxury goods as watches, TV sets, sofas and electronic calculators as well as cigarettes, liquor, tea, fish, meat, rice and other daily necessities. In 1979, when the brother of a Jiaonan County doctor visited from the United States on a lecture tour, (Chi Jinde) openly asked this American citizen of Chinese origin for a Rolex watch. (Chi Jinde) paid only 10 yuan for the watch, which was priced at 450 yuan in the domestic market. In the summer of 1980 (Chi Jinde) forcibly took away one of the newly bought sofas from the Jiaonan County guesthouse. He did not pay a single penny for the sofa, which was priced at some 210 yuan. (Chi Jinde) also abused his power by extorting gifts for arranging jobs, changing domiciles, recruiting workers and approving supplies, rejecting those who did not send gifts.

(Chi Jinde) also violated organizational principles by promoting those who had serious political, economic and ideological problems and shortcomings and used them as his confidants. He also abused his power by illegally recruiting workers. It has been confirmed that between 1975 and 1981 (Chi Jinde) used various means to illegally recruit 68 persons, including some 20 persons since the issuance of "Certain Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." (Chi Jinde) used public funds and indulged himself by eating and drinking in the name of official business, leading an extremely extravagant life. He was unrepentant even after the promulgation of the "guiding principles." From 1979 to the middle of 1981, he had 80 dinners at (Dazhang), (Dakun) and three other communes and the county guesthouse, using 1,200 yuan in public funds.

(Chi Jinde's) behavior showed that he had completely forfeited his qualifications as a Communist Party member. Therefore, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee decided to expel him from the party. The decision was entirely necessary to purify the party organization. After special investigation of (Chi Jinde's) case, the procuratorial department determined that he had embezzled public property and solicited and taken bribes and that his economic crimes involved funds totaling some 2,500 yuan. Since he confessed his crimes and returned some of the embezzled articles, the procuratorial department decided not to prosecute him and instead to continue to recover the embezzled funds and goods.

CSO: 4005/23

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' DISCUSSES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

HK130252 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, made on behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang reaffirmed that while building a high level of material civilization, our party will strive to launch the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and specifically stated that communist ideology constitutes the core of socialist spiritual civilization. This clearly indicates the orientation for correctly building socialist spiritual civilization.

Spiritual civilization has substantial content, which includes education, science, cultural knowledge and other cultural aspects as well as ideals, morality, discipline and other ideological aspects. Communist ideology, which governs the characteristic and the orientation of socialist spiritual civilization, is the soul of building a socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, it is the core of socialist spiritual civilization.

Spiritual civilization is the achievement made by the people in remolding their subjective world while changing the objective world. It is also the result of social spiritual production and spiritual life development. There are different kinds of spiritual civilization in the different stages of social development. How can we distinguish between socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist and other social spiritual civilizations? Speaking in general terms, the development of education, science and culture is indispensable for any society in developing its spiritual civilization, since human beings have entered a civilized society. Owing to historic factors, the development of education, science and culture varies in different societies. Therefore, it is difficult to explain the characteristic of spiritual civilization only by observing the scale and level of its development. Communist ideology is the most advanced, revolutionary and scientific ideology of human society and the essence of socialist spiritual civilization. Only communist ideology can fundamentally distinguish between socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist spiritual civilization.

Communist ideology not only determines the character of socialist spiritual civilization but also governs its orientation. In January 1940, referring to national education and culture during the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that at the present stage, we were leading the masses of people in an anti-imperialist and antifeudal political and cultural revolution. Therefore, taken as a whole, the content of China's new national culture was not yet socialist but neodemocratic. However, "so far as the orientation of our national culture is concerned, communist ideology plays the guiding role." Therefore, beyond all doubt, now is the time to actively spread communist ideas more widely. Only by spreading communist ideas more widely and putting more energy into the study of Marxism-Leninism will we be able to lead the Chinese revolution forward to the future stage of socialism and to guide the present democratic revolution to victory. (Please refer to "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, pp. 687-699) Comrade Mao Zedong made these remarks in the stage of democratic revolution. Now we are in the stage of the socialist society, which is the initial stage of communism. In this stage, we should place more emphasis on communism as the guiding ideology in developing education and culture and building spiritual civilization so that our cultural undertaking and the construction of the entire spiritual civilization will victoriously advance along the communist orientation and so that socialist spiritual civilization will play a reliable and leading role in building a powerful and modern socialist nation.

The ideological construction of socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology includes various aspects, and in summary, revolutionary spirit, discipline and discipline are most important.

The ultimate goal of socialist spiritual civilization is the ideal. People are not content with looking forward to pursuing a happy new life in the future. Ideal has its social and class character. Ideals vary in different societies, and each class has its own ideal. "To live is for making money" is the bourgeois ideal. Although its existence is an inevitable outcome of history, this reflects the puny and contemptible world outlook and outlook on life of the declining class. Only ideals of the communist ideal, that is, communist ideals, are the greatest and most noble. Communism is the highest stage of mankind's historic development and the most national and glorious society. Communist Party of China should have the sacred responsibility and mission to lead the people to realize communism. Due to the influence of the 10 years' war, the people have a strong influence in realizing communism and consider that it is possible. They are working. So far as the social system is concerned, the present stage is the initial stage of communism. Communism, one of the newly emerging things, the "buds of socialism" indicate be seen everywhere. This makes people feel that communism exists in our life. Every victory and every achievement will be seen every day and every hour in the large-scale building of the fatherland and socialism. The signs of advance toward socialism and communism. Communism is also a movement, that is, a movement of the communist ideological system. This movement was initiated by the founding of the Communist League and the formation of the

"Communist Manifesto" in the mid-19th century. As regards our country, it was initiated after the founding of the Communist Party. For over 60 years, the struggle led by our party has been a movement guided by the communist ideology. Speaking in this sense, in our country we have a time-honored and practical communism, and the so-called theory of "the remoteness of communism" is groundless.

One of the important contents of socialist spiritual civilization is the stress on morality. Morality is the rules and norms that regulate the relationships between people and between the individual and the collective. Morality also has its class nature. It varies as classes vary. What we are encouraging is the communist morality of the proletariat. Communist morality is the most progressive and noblest morality in human history. Its basis is, as Lenin said, "fighting for consolidating and completing the communist cause." This means that only the morality which integrates communist ideology with the practice of proletarian morality can be regarded as communist morality. In handling the relationships between the individual and the collective, this morality demands that people should proceed from the interests of the proletariat as a whole and persist in regarding the interests of the collective as being more important than those of the individual and that when the two kinds of interests are in conflict, they should regard their personal interests as being subordinate to the interests of the collective. In handling the relationships between people, it demands that we should strive to serve only the interests of other people and be selfless and that we should establish and develop among all our people a new type of social relationships that are characterized by unity, friendship, mutual help and making progress together. The principle of collectivism reflects the communist ideology and, at the same time, is the source of strength in building socialism and communism. As Stalin said, "The ability to act collectively and the determination to treat the will of an individual comrade as being subordinate to the will of the collective is the real courage of us, Bolsheviks. For if we do not have this courage and the quality that enables us to overcome our self-esteem and thus regard our personal will as being subordinate to the will of the collective, we can safely say that there will be no collective, no collective leadership and no communism." During the decade of turmoil, the principle of collectivism was seriously damaged and some people placed their personal will above the will of the collective and trampled on the principle of collective leadership. Others placed their personal interests above the interests of the collective and even had no scruples about pursuing their personal interests at the expense of the interests of the collective. Now we are in a new period and are fighting to open up an overall new situation in our modernization. In order to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the decade of turmoil, in order to more satisfactorily concentrate the will and strength of all the people throughout the country on striving to achieve the great goal of modernization and in order to better implement the principle of democratic centralism, we should continue to develop collectivism and oppose bourgeois individualism and diversified forms of egoism.

Observation of discipline is also one of the important contents of socialist spiritual civilization. Discipline is one of the important forms of the social contacts people make in human society and is an indispensable means for ensuring that people can carry out various kinds of social activities. No society can dispense with discipline. However, discipline varies as society varies. Take labor discipline, for example: The labor discipline of serfdom is a discipline enforced by means of whipping, and that of capitalism is enforced by means of hunger. These are the disciplines that are established on the basis of the system of exploitation of men by men. The proletariat has abolished these disciplines but, at the same time, formulated its own discipline. The discipline of the proletariat is a discipline that is established on the basis of communist ideological consciousness and that is consciously observed. At the same time, it is an iron discipline that reflects the proletariat's strong sense of organization. This kind of discipline is extremely indispensable, whether in the past, at present or in the future. During the new democratic revolution period, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A unified discipline is an indispensable condition for the victory of the revolution." Since we have entered the period of socialist modernization, unified discipline is still an indispensable condition for us to win victory in our modernization. One of the pernicious legacies of the decade of turmoil is that there are still some people now who are seriously influenced by anarchism, show a lax discipline and have a weak sense of organization. In these circumstances, enforcing strict discipline becomes even more important. On the one hand, we should strengthen our education in proletarian discipline and heighten the sense of discipline among all our people while building our socialist spiritual civilization. On the other hand, we must also resolutely fight against the various kinds of phenomena in which party discipline, administrative discipline, financial discipline or even law are violated, and we must sternly handle and mete out the necessary punishment to various kinds of people who have violated law or discipline. Only by so doing can we consolidate and strengthen proletarian discipline, safeguard peace and security in our society and ensure the smooth development of the socialist modernization cause.

In building socialist spiritual civilization, our party places great stress on educating people in ideals, morality and discipline under the guidance of communist ideology. This is perfectly right. The reason why this is perfectly right lies not only in the fact that by so doing our party has made clear the main content of socialist spiritual civilization--this is an action of far-reaching significance--but also lies in the fact that because of diversified historical and practical reasons this action is clearly relevant. As was pointed out by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in the government work report that he delivered at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, in building socialist spiritual civilization, we should include the problem related to the development of the ideological aspect of spiritual civilization in "the problems that we should urgently solve at present." Naturally, by stressing construction in the ideological aspect, we do not mean that we can neglect construction in other fields such as education, science and culture. Cultural construction is an important condition for building a highly developed material civilization. At present, our

country's science, technology, management and administration are relatively backward and our education undertaking is also relatively underdeveloped. This state of affairs has already affected the construction of material civilization. Furthermore, education, science, culture and so forth are an important frontline for spreading communist ideology and an important condition for raising the ideological consciousness and moral level of the masses of the people. Therefore, when we are building socialist spiritual civilization, neither ideological construction nor cultural construction should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. In fact, education in communist ideals, morality, discipline and so forth and the development of education, science, culture and so forth constitute an integrated unity. The two aspects operate as conditions for one another and coordinate with and promote one another. Only by concurrently treating ideological construction as a key task and paying close attention to conscientiously doing a good job of cultural construction can we successively build socialist spiritual civilization.

The stress we have placed on carrying out communist ideological construction by no means signifies that at present, we are to carry out the policies of the higher stage of communism. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "We must make a clear distinction between the communist theory and methods that are used in investigating problems, carrying out research into learning, handling work and training cadres and the new democratic policies that deal with the whole culture of the people of our country, as well as between the propaganda of communist ideological and social systems and the new democratic action program and practice. Confusing these things is undoubtedly inappropriate." Comrade Mao Zedong said these words during the period of the new democratic revolution. We have now entered socialism and the situation has undergone a tremendous change. However, our socialist society is but the initial stage of communism and it does differ from the higher stage of communism. Therefore, we should still make a strict distinction between the two. Only by so doing can we avoid the repetition of mistakes in attempting to transcend the possibility of historical development which we committed in the past under the guidance of the "leftist" ideology. However, making a distinction between the two should not be interpreted as abandoning and slackening the propaganda of and the education in communist ideology. On the contrary, when we carry out the current policies and do various work, we must pay attention to giving play to the guiding role of communist ideology and intensify education in communism for all our people, especially party members. This is not only because many of our current policies have been formulated by combining the guidance of communist ideology and our concrete practice and can only be profoundly understood and carried out from the plain of communist ideology, but also because education in communist ideology is an important guarantee for doing various work satisfactorily, including the satisfactory implementation of the current policies. The more adequately and effectively we have carried out ideological education, the better and the more smoothly will we complete our various work. This is a truth that has been repeatedly proved by countless facts.

CSO: 4005/25

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG DEPUTY SECRETARY ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK291033 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] At the three-level cadre meeting held by the regional CPC committee, Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled "Conscientiously Study the Documents of the 12th CPC Congress and Try Our Best To Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization."

Comrade Janabil said, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that we must try our best to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization as well as a high degree of material civilization, and that this is a problem of strategic importance and guiding significance in building socialism. This important exposition by Comrade Hu Yaobang is a profound summation of the fresh experiences which we have gained since the founding of the republic, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has laid before us a correct path to building a socialism with Chinese features.

The socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core is an important feature of socialism, Comrade Janabil said. When talking about socialism, we should never confine our vision to such aspects as public ownership, and distribution according to work at the expense of disregarding socialist spiritual civilization. Upholding communist ideology as the guide to building socialist spiritual civilization is the fundamental guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and realization of the four modernizations.

After presenting the results achieved in building spiritual civilization since the third plenary session and enumerating the existing problems which need to be solved, Comrade Janabil put forth the following proposals on how to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the future:

1. Conscientiously carry out the study and propaganda drive on the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.
2. Vigorously strengthen communist ideological education.
3. Vigorously promote education, science and culture in the region.
4. Mobilize the whole party to engage in building socialist spiritual civilization.

END: 4005/25

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG REGIONAL CADRES DISCUSS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK281328 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, the cadres of all nationalities who are attending the meeting of three-level cadres held by the regional CPC committee have discussed the new party constitution and the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. All those who attend the meeting unanimously hold the view that in order to create an overall new situation in our socialist construction, we must make tremendously great efforts to satisfactorily rectify our party work style and consolidate our party organizations, thus enabling the party organizations at all levels to become true leading cores of the socialist construction. They are of the opinion that the new party constitution is the previous crystallization of the party's historical experiences and collective wisdom and is the important guarantee for building up our party and making it more powerful. The new party constitution upholds the banner of communism and uses the communist ideological system to solve the new ideological, political and organizational problems that our party is faced with. It contains the correct stipulations related to a series of major issues in the party's affairs. It provides us a glorious guidance that guarantees the victorious development of the party's cause.

Those who attend the meeting pointed out that the party Central Committee is very correct in treating the task of the all-round rectification of the party style and the overall overhauling and consolidation of all party organizations as a task of first priority for building up the party.

Wenquan County CPC Committee Secretary (Qiaodeng) said that the party work style is of vital importance to our party as a party in power.

We plan to organize all the party members in our county to conscientiously study the new party constitution, the guiding principles and the resolution approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in combination with the study of the 12th congress documents. We will train our party members in batches and by rotation. Through the study and training, we will fix communist ideology in the minds of all our party members and inspire their revolutionary spirit and thus rouse them to play the vanguard and exemplary roles in carrying out the modernization program.

The comrades who attend the meeting pointed out that in order to achieve a thorough improvement of the party work style in 5 years' time, we must satisfactorily reorganize and consolidate the leading groups at all levels.

During the group discussions, many comrades said that in reorganizing our leading groups, we must dismiss the three kinds of people from our leading groups at all levels and select and promote to leading posts at all levels young and middle-aged cadres who have a strong sense of party spirit and fine work style and who are both virtuous and competent in order to guarantee the purity and high combat effectiveness of our leading groups at all levels.

The cadres of all nationalities attending the meeting conscientiously discussed the question of how they will make good preparations for party rectification in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution. They are all of the opinion that first they should organize the broad ranks of party members to conscientiously study and resolutely carry out the new party constitution under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Congress and, thus, make satisfactory ideological and organizational preparations for party rectification. They are all firmly confident that as long as all the party members resolutely act in accordance with the new party constitution and do a good job of rectifying the party, we will be able to thoroughly improve our party work style and greatly heighten our party's combat effectiveness, and our party will be able to take on an entirely new look. Thus, an unprecedentedly prosperous situation in the socialist modernization cause led by our party will surely emerge.

000: 400/25

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU POLITICAL, LEGAL FORUM--To implement the spirit of the national conference on political and legal work, on 20-21 August in Guiyang, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of secretaries who are engaged in political and legal work. Attending were responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CPC committees who are in charge of political and legal work, and responsible persons of the provincial public security department, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial judicial department, the provincial civil affairs department and other relevant departments. Wu Shi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the forum and conveyed the spirit of the national conference on political and legal work. [HK261324 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Aug 82]

GUIZHOU PUBLIC HEALTH WORK--Relevant departments in Guizhou Province have taken measures and appropriated funds to strengthen public health work in minority-nationality prefectures and distant and underdeveloped prefectures. Last year, the provincial nationalities committee, the provincial public health department and the provincial finance department made arrangement for development funds of 5.7 million yuan to support underdeveloped prefectures, and set up 34 hospitals and epidemic prevention stations and 190 district and commune public health clinics. They also made specific arrangements for 4.5 million yuan in funds which will be used this year to support the public health work in underdeveloped prefectures. Of these funds, 2.063 million yuan will be spent on 33 hospitals, epidemic prevention stations and maternity and infant welfare stations, and 2.437 million yuan will be spent on 38 district public health clinics and 63 commune public health clinics. By the end of March, the provincial nationalities committee and the provincial finance department had appropriated nationalities development funds of 2.25 million yuan to all prefectures and autonomous prefectures and demanded that these funds be spent on minority-nationality communes and brigades in distant and poor prefectures which are experiencing special difficulties. The provincial finance department recently appropriated additional nationalities development funds of 300,000 yuan to build nationalities hospitals in Jianhe and Dushan Counties. [HK261324 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Aug 82]

JILIN CYL COMMITTEE MEETING--According to JILIN RIBAO, the fourth plenary session of the eighth provincial CYL committee was held from 26 to 27 September. Song Jiehan, a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, relayed the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Comrade Chen Hong, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. The plenary session decided that the provincial CYL committee would convene its ninth congress on 8 October. The session listened to the report on preparations for the ninth provincial CYL congress, discussed and revised the draft report to be submitted to the ninth provincial CYL congress by the eighth provincial CYL committee, approved the decision of the provincial CYL committee on appending and naming the new Long March shock workers and brigades, advanced CYL branches and excellent CYL cadres and discussed matters relating to the opening of the ninth provincial CYL congress. [Text] [19820822 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 82]

CPC GO ALTERNATE MEMBER--JILIN RIBAO 28 September frontpages [words indistinct] article entitled: "There Is No Blank on His Work Schedule." Gao Dezhan, a newly elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the provincial economic commission, is one of the first generation of senior engineers and technicians trained by the CPC after the liberation. He is not only an expert in the fields of sugar refinement, chemical fiber and chemical industry, but also familiar with the relevant professional technology in petrochemical industry and light industry, therefore he has scored achievements in developing our province's light, textile and chemical industries. After the opening of the 12th CPC National Congress, Gao Dezhan sensed that his responsibility had become more arduous. Having analyzed the situation of our province's industrial production and the favorable conditions that can be exploited, he said with full confidence: So long as we firmly and unswervingly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and work together with one heart, we will certainly fulfill the magnificent goal of quadrupling the province's industrial output and the future of our province will be bright. [Text] [19820921 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Sep 82]

PROVINCIAL DELEGATE ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS--On 18 and 20 September, Sun Weiben, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and delegate to the 12th party congress, propagated the documents of the 12th party congress among 500 party members and cadres in Jieling Prefecture. Sun Weiben explained the great achievements and the great historical significance of the 12th party congress and the main content of the documents of the congress to make them further understood the central points of the documents and guidelines of the congress. After Comrade Sun Weiben had publicized the guidelines of the congress, all the cadres of the party at all levels throughout the prefecture took to heart in propagating the documents of the congress and trained propagandists at all levels in order to relay the guidelines of the congress among the broad masses of the party members and the masses. At present, the prefecture has launched a comprehensive campaign for publicizing the documents of the congress. [Amoy 18] [19820921 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82]

HEILONGJIANG COMMISSAR ON CONGRESS--This morning Zhao Xingyuan, member of the 20 Central Committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, introduced the grand occasion of the 12th CPC Congress and publicized its documents to some 1,400 cadres and soldiers of friendly units stationed in our province, the units subordinate to the provincial military district and elements subordinate to the organs of the provincial military district. He also mapped out plans for their study of the documents. Comrade Zhao Xingyuan spoke of his own understanding of the study and implementation of the documents and guidelines of the congress. He said: The documents were set forth under the guidance of the communist ideology. We should base ourselves on the communist ideology to understand the major contents of the documents and the guidelines of the congress and earnestly study, publicize and implement the series of principles and policies defined at the congress. Comrade Zhao Xingyuan also made arrangements for the units' study of the documents of the congress and for accelerating the building of a modern regular army along the guidelines of the congress. [Text] [SK220553 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4005/16

AIRCRAFT COMBAT FORMATIONS DISCUSSED

201110 HANGKONG ZHISHI [AEROSPACE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese Aug 82 pp 12-13

[Article by Gao Zhong] [1908 1022 3833]: "Aircraft Combat Formations"

Last year the PLA forces under the Beijing Command and Air force units demonstrated maneuvers and a large-scale review under modern conditions at a location in North China, showing the party and people our army's achievements in rapid modernization and standardization. During both the maneuvers and the review, when the large number of air force units formed various regular formations and flew past in force, people could not but be excited. Seeing this situation, some comrades could not help asking, why airplanes in combat assume these formations, or what use are formations? Below we will explain this in simple fashion.

The formation assumed by combat aircraft when on a mission is generally called a combat formation. Combat formations are not for appearances, but are a kind of arrangement in the air. If the correct combat formation is assumed in a battle, it is possible to form in advantageous posture in the air vis-a-vis the enemy and take full advantage of the entire force of our units in the air. Conversely, if the formation is assumed incorrectly, we will not be victorious. If it is otherwise, we will be able to be attacked and even lose the entire force.

Combat formations are not entirely for fighters, bombers, attack aircraft, and transport, but a good combat formation should be able both to take full advantage of the aircraft's combat capabilities and the combat strength of the individual units, as well as to fulfill command and reconnaissance. It can coordinate the air battle, protect our own, reconnaissance, and air support aircraft, and so facilitate fighting against enemy aircraft.

Combat formations are divided according to pattern, basically into row, staggered, and echelon, etc. (see illustrations). The row is generally for fighters, and the staggered, generally, the lead aircraft is to take the enemy by surprise. The row is at a lower altitude than the staggered. The main point of the row is that the front is broad so that the aircraft can cover a wide area. During air battle, there are some limitations on the use of formations. This formation is mainly used when setting out to battle.

the echelon and the row are the reverse of each other: the distance between aircraft on the left and right is smaller. Its superiority is that it facilitates flexibility in direction and for protective attack against the enemy. Generally, it is used when engaging the enemy or attacking. On 20 September 1952 over the sea in north China our air force's attack on an invading U.S. B-29 bomber adopted this formation. At 5:45 am on that day, after two of our fighters took off on orders, they formed an echelon formation, the leader in front and the wingman slightly to the right rear. After 14 minutes, with guidance from the ground, they discovered to their left rear an enemy bomber sneaking in right below them. The pilots used the superiority of the echelon formation for mobility and attack and quickly banked left and descended to meet the enemy. They made seven passes at the enemy taking turns at firing. They attacked from 1,800 meters down to 200 meters until the enemy aircraft fell into the sea. Both our aircraft returned home safely.

The wedge is a basic formation which is often used. A four-aircraft wedge of fighters generally has two lead aircraft in the middle and the wingmen positioned to left and right of the lead aircraft. In this way, the two lead aircraft in the middle are protected by the two wingmen. This formation can be seen as being made up of two echelons (rows) A and B. A wedge of bombers is generally a triangle of three aircraft. Aligned this way the leader aircraft is protected by the two aircraft on either side, it is advantageous for preventing attack by enemy interceptors, and the lead aircraft can concentrate on maintaining a correct course and on finding the target and aiming the bombs. It is generally felt that the most prominent advantage of the wedge is its flexibility and ease for maintaining formation in combat. It is good both for reconnaissance and carrying out covered attack and it is also easy to change formation quickly depending on the situation. For example, on 4 February 1953, when four fighters from our volunteer forces fought with four invading U.S. fighters over Korea, they immediately adopted the wedge to meet the enemy. After the B group first reported enemy aircraft to the right and below, the lead aircraft immediately ordered that they bank off to the right and down to attack, while he took on responsibility for flying cover. After the B group launched the attack on one enemy aircraft, the A group used its advantageous position to attack another enemy aircraft. The enemy aircraft lowered altitude to escape while using its firepower to fight back. But because our aircraft reported their actions correctly, and fought bravely, the battle ended with two enemy aircraft being shot down.

A wedge can also be made up of many groups, for example a nine-aircraft wedge of bombers. It is suited for large bombing targets such as airfields and harbors.

The column is generally used when there are a large number of aircraft. It can be an arrangement of pairs of aircraft one behind the other and of wedges, one after another. As far as fighters are concerned, the column is used because the frontage is small so that it is hard for enemy aircraft in the air to get the entire formation. It is easy to achieve surprise in an attack and afterwards the enemy successive attacks can be carried out. As far as bombers are concerned, the column is good for mobility and individual flights can accurately aim their bombs. It is especially good for concentrated consecutive bombing at Hsinchuang [7820 3692] targets (such as warships and artillery).

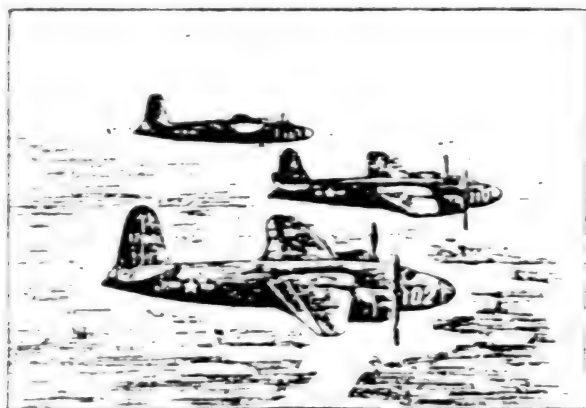
targets (such as railroads and bridges). On 19 June 1972 when one of our bomber units under fighter cover bombed a target of Chiang Kai-shek's forces which at the time was anchored at Dachen Island, the first echelon of 11 aircraft formed a column (in the end as pairs of aircraft). One element reached the target and bombed first. One of the bombs hit directly the starboard side of the ship which immediately exploded and was on fire. After having anti-aircraft fire, the next element calmly and accurately struck the port side of the ship. After burning for 10 minutes, the "ST. Lawrence" of Chiang Kai-shek's forces sank. In this battle, a formation of bombers damaged another of Chiang's ships, the "Y. K. Yang" ("Yip").

1. In combat formations of aircraft divided by type, such as the S-shape formation, but we will not deal with them one by one. Whatever the formation, the main task is to maintain the distance between aircraft can be reduced by the formation leader, or the distance can be increased, making the formation more compact, or to be more flexible under different circumstances.

2. Combat formations is an important part of combat command and must be employed on the basis of familiarity with the characteristics of formation and to conform with the actual circumstances. Moreover, it is not static, but is changing throughout a battle. In addition, combat formations also change with improvements in aircraft capability, improvements in weapons and equipment, and changes in tactical theory. For example, in the past, fighter formations emphasized visual contact between aircraft and the target formation's fire zone. Now with broad use of various types of air-to-air, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, and electronic offensive and defensive weapons, formations also are changing in response.

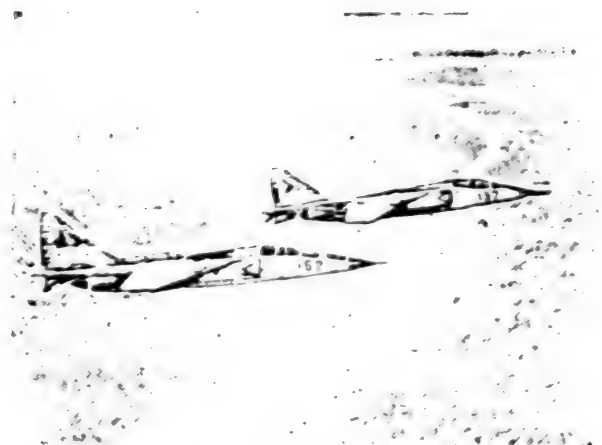


1) Loose formation
a) Loose formation column of 4 fighters



轰炸机三机编队飞行

Three-aircraft formation of bombers in flight



歼击机二机编队

Two-aircraft formation of fighters

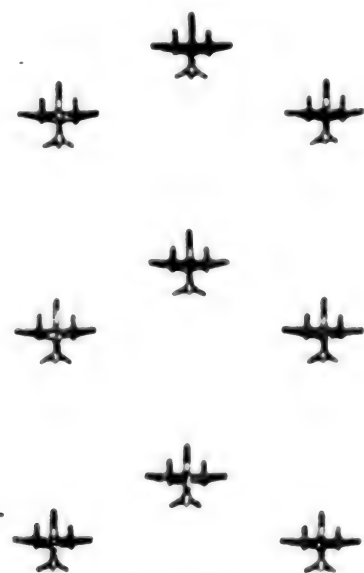
右图：轰炸机十机编队



轰炸机编队

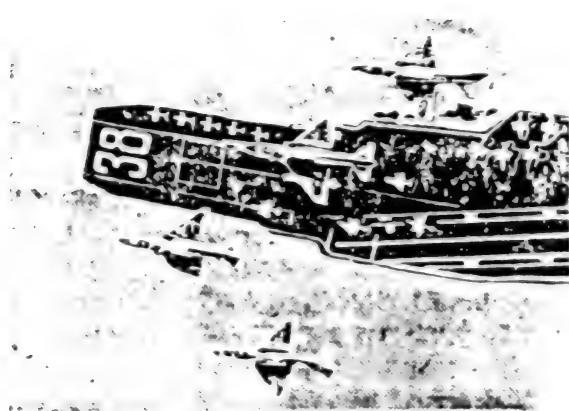
(1) 轰炸机九机编队

- 1. Three-aircraft wedge of bombers
- 2. Four-aircraft column of bombers
- 3. Nine-aircraft wedge of bombers



轰炸机九机编队

Nine-aircraft column of bombers



航空母舰上起飞的歼击机四机编队

Four-aircraft formation of fighters which
have taken off from an aircraft carrier

100-100-100

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NANFANG RIBAO' ON IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK291307 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Effecting a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style"]

[Text] While correcting unhealthy tendencies, Qiongsan County has provided cadres with communist education and has achieved marked results in this respect. The report on this matter is worth reading because it helps us understand the importance of improving party work style and grasp the essence of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

In his report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed to the whole party that in the coming 5 years, between the present and the next CPC Congress, a fundamental turn for the better should be made in the financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. The fundamental turn for the better in these three areas is interrelated and each promotes the other, but the key lies in the fundamental turn for the better in party work style. Proceeding from its actual conditions, Qiongsan County has effectively promoted the socialist economic construction of the whole county through correcting the seriously unhealthy trend of illegally building private houses on the part of some leading cadres. This matter has shown the correctness of this important principle.

Ours is a ruling party. Through protracted revolutionary struggles, it has enjoyed high prestige among the masses. From their own personal experience, people realize that without the Communist Party, there would be no new China and that without the Communist Party, it is impossible to realize socialist modernization in our country. In the process of creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization, it is beyond any doubt that the party leadership will increasingly play a marked and effective role. However, we should also soberly realize that our party had a traumatic experience during the 10 years of internal disorder and that the fine tradition of the party was severely sabotaged and its reputation impaired. Since the third plenary session, party building has been strengthened and its work style has also been gradually improved. However, it has not yet been thoroughly improved. In some localities, it is a startling fact that unhealthy trends within the party are still running rampant. This has

clearly shown that if we fail to solve the problem of party work style, it is difficult to effect a turn for the better in the standards of social product and to promote economic construction.

This was precisely the case with Qiongsan County during the past few years. Throughout the county, more than 100 cadres above the level of bureau party director built private houses, and most of these houses were illegally built to varying degrees. In the process of building their private houses, some cadres even embezzled public funds and accepted bribes and eventually became severe economic criminals. Influenced by this evil trend, a number of cadres were not in the mood for work. They talked about "singing office hours" and "transported cobbles and pebbles" after five hours. It was as hard as climbing to heaven to send cadres to the rural areas. This evil trend ran counter to the party's fine tradition. It is afraid to lose their communist revolutionary ideals and bourgeois individualism might run rampant because of this. If the county failed to fundamentally change this situation, could it lead the masses of people to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization? It is strange at all that Qiongsan County failed to do its work so well in the past few years.

Now, however, things have now begun to change. This is indeed most encouraging news. At present, do some of our comrades not lack confidence in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party work style in the county? After witnessing the changes which have taken place in Qiongsan County, their confidence will be enhanced.

In counties like Qiongsan, where unhealthy trends ran rampant, the leadership of the party and government was lax and weak. It was difficult to send several cadres to the rural areas, and the situation throughout the province. Many people maintained the old habit of long standing and change the situation like Qiongsan. However, the CPC committee of the county held different views. Over the past year or so, it has not stopped the problem of cadres who built their private houses. It has stood to oppose unhealthy trends, resolutely and severely dealt with major cases and severely dealt with those who violated party discipline and state law and sent them to the relevant departments for dealing with. In particular, the county committee has taken typical cases to strengthen communist education for communist party members and cadres so that they can firmly stand communist revolutionary ideals and criticize unhealthy trends. Due to the fact that the county committee attached primary importance to ideological work in the transformation of party work style, a number of cadres who had the habit of building private houses corrected their own records. This has promoted the smooth work against unhealthy trends. Thus, the work style has been fundamentally changed. A great number of cadres go to the rural areas to implement the party's economic policy for the benefit of the aroused peasants.

... and ensured a marked boost in agricultural and industrial production throughout the county. The broad masses of peasants have seen the party and the party has rapidly restored and enhanced its reputation among the masses. The masses have further carried forward their spirit of patriotism and loving the collectives. Of course, what Qionghuan County has done in improving the party work style is only a good beginning and a lot of work should be done in the future. However, since Qionghuan County, which was once faced with serious problems, can rapidly improve the party work style, why should we not believe that other localities can also effect a fundamental turn for the better in party work style?

The report of the 12th CPC Congress pointed out: "The party's ideological construction is the mainstay of the building of the spiritual civilization of the whole society." The key in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in three aspects lies in thoroughly improving the party work style. We hope that under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, various localities will proceed from their own actual conditions to strengthen the party's ideological construction, improve the party work style, bring along people common practice and effectively promote the socialist modernization.

1980-10/24

PHILOSOPHICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WUJIANG RADIO VIEWS PARTY'S POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

16/00004 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT

[Editorial Commentary: "Victory of Party's Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Editorial] At the recent provincial congress of advanced workers and laborers, some concerned departments conducted a survey which showed that intellectuals constituted one-fifth of the total of 1,198 representatives of the congress. And of the province's 148 model workers who have been approved by the provincial people's congress standing committee, there were 30 intellectuals, professors, engineers, doctors, educationalists and athletes. For the first time, our province has selected such a number of model workers from the intellectuals.

Formerly, intellectuals, who were slandered by the "gang of four" as reactionary, rightist, bourgeois and the stinking ninth category, can now be seen as outstanding representatives of the workers and peasants. One of the model workers is examples of working people. This is really a great victory.

From this, we can see that the party's policy on intellectuals has been further implemented. From this aspect, we can see the good situation in our province since the third plenary session. These intellectuals are able to attend the provincial congress of advanced workers and laborers as extraordinary representatives of the 800,000 intellectuals in our province. In order to build a strong motherland, year in year out, they are working hard, facing difficulties, seeking more and more knowledge, and striving to reach new heights on the zigzag road of socialism. Their extraordinary successes, their noble sense of responsibility to the motherland and their spirit of self-sacrifice are being admired by the masses of the people.

Under the guidance of the party's policies, our party has united the vast masses of intellectuals. At the third plenary session, affirming them as the main force in the socialist construction, but like the workers and peasants cannot be separated from the party's leadership. The old, middle-aged and young intellectuals, members of advanced workers and collectives, and experts who have made incredible contributions to the socialist construction.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI COUNTY CORRECTS ELECTION MALPRACTICE

00231143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--Leading members of the Feixiang County CPC Committee are deeply inspired after studying the new party constitution while reviewing an incident early this year in which the election of the party congress was undermined. They are full of confidence to perfect the party's system of democratic centralism.

Last January an incident of undermining the election of the party congress occurred in Feixiang County. A few individuals removed Secretary Chen Wei and other comrades of the county party committee from their posts by resorting to methods not permitted by the party organization. After this incident, thanks to the concern shown by leading comrades at the central level, the provincial party committee announced that the results of the "election" were invalid. Eventually a new county party committee was formed as the leading body with Chen Wei still holding the post of secretary.

After seriously studying the new party constitution, the standing committee members of the Feixiang County party committee hold the unanimous view that it is surely the best party constitution since the founding of the party because it not only gets rid of the "left" mistakes contained in the constitution adopted by the 11th CPC National Congress but also includes a lot of additional important contents. In connection with the previous "election incident," they repeatedly studied, in particular, the following provision contained in Article 11 of the new party constitution: "If any violation of the party constitution occurs in the election of delegates to a local party congress, the party committee at the next higher level shall, after investigation and verification, decide to invalidate the election and take appropriate measures. The decision shall be reported to the party committee at the next higher level for checking and approval before it is formally announced and implemented."

The standing committee members said: The mistakes made by some comrades of Feixiang County in the "election incident" stemmed from their failure to remodel their thinking and from their selfish ideas and personal considerations. Political life within the party will surely be further normalized in the future as long as party members' ideological education is intensified in line with the demands of the 12th CPC National Congress and the new party constitution.

(SH: 4005/24)

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HONG KONG BANK TO OPEN OFFICE IN PRC

100113429 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 21 Sep 82 Business Standard
C 1

(To be) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank yesterday announced that it was permitted to open a representative office in Shenzhen, in line with China's latest policy on foreign banks seeking to establish a presence in the country.

The bank's area manager, China, [as published] Anthony Russell said the new office will aid at highlighting Shenzhen as an attractive special economic zone for foreign investors. "Our intention is to try to assist the development of the special economic zone concept which could play a major role in China's modernisation," he said.

The bank had hoped that its application, made earlier this year, to open a branch in Shenzhen would be approved. But, it was only allowed a representative office. "The Chinese authorities told us it was premature to grant us a full branch licence, but they said they would review the situation after a period of time," Mr Russell said.

He added that was when a policy of China to only permit foreign banks, wanting to presence in China, to open representative offices. This policy was some three years old when the country began opening its doors to foreign companies in a big way. [sentence as published]

At the present, the Sanyang Commercial Bank, based in Hong Kong, is the only bank allowed to carry out full banking operations in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Sanyang Commercial opened its branch there in 1980.

The bank has enjoyed good business in the absence of competition.

Speaking to the press, Mr Russell said that the Hong Kong Bank will now be doing business, which is the largest presence of any foreign bank in the area.

The bank has also opened representative offices in Shanghai and representative offices in the Special Economic Zone. The Chartered Bank and the Bank of East Asia,

Ysa Wong said that the existence of its Shanghai operations is important at the century.

The new office of the Hong Kong Bank will be located at the Fellowship Commercial Building. Ysa Wong has been appointed representative.

At present, Chinese investors from Hong Kong and Macao accounted for 70 percent of the US\$1.3 billion foreign investment at 1981 year-end in Shenzhen, Guangdong's largest and most developed economic zone.

According to earlier reports, foreign investment in Shenzhen accounted for about half of the province's total US\$2.6 billion in pledged foreign investment. The other major area that has attracted foreign investment is Shanghai.

Sources said some 300 factories in Guangdong were ready to get into joint ventures with foreign investors. A list of investment projects is expected to be proposed to foreign investors at the end of the year. But feasibility studies are to be carried out before any announcement is made, they said.

Over the last year, there has been a noticeable change in foreign investment patterns, from small firms to consortia, and from single-item projects to multi-item projects, according to a PEOPLE'S DAILY report.

Recent examples of multi-item projects invested by consortia included a port development in Futian by a Hong Kong consortium, Hopewell Holdings, with an investment of \$2 billion, and another local group with \$2.4 billion investments in scientific, research, culture and education projects.

Among joint China-Hong Kong projects that have gone into operation are a cotton textile mill, a printing and dyeing mill, and factories making furniture, garments and printed items, hotels, restaurants and shops.

Other completed projects included a Sino-Swiss machinery plant, a ship-repairing container plant and a Sino-Australian stone quarrying operation.

END

EDUCATIONAL FORMATION AND CULTURE

WANGBO: AFTER SELF-EDUCATED PEOPLE RUN FACTORY

On Five Xie Brothers

RECEIVED: CHANGCHUN LANGCHUN WANGBO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

Subject: 1. Appressment Huang Jingyuan (1806 7234 6678) and special correspondent Zheng Xinyuan (1453 6343 4546): "Talented People Create New Education Form Explores To Run a Factory"

On Five Xie Brothers

Xie Yaowen and his four brothers Yaowen, Huiwen, Zhiwen and Anwen of the Dongxian Production Brigade, Yanyang Commune, Mei County of Guangdong Province are new-type talented people. In addition to Xie Zuowen's being the director of the Dongxian First Heavy Bicycle Spare Parts Factory in Jiaoling and Xie Yaowen and his three [as published] brothers have been cooperating with the commune to set up a bicycle spare parts factory with a fixed force of more than 180 workers. They have become shareholders of the factory on basis of their skill. Xie Yaowen has been appointed director of the factory, and Huiwen, Zhiwen and Anwen the heads of the shaping, turning and electroplating workshops.

On 15 June 1981, 30 units of workshops, all the top positions in the factory are occupied by the Xie brothers. Is this a good thing? Please see the facts: 1) The production of frameworks for bicycle wheels has increased to 1,000 a day as opposed to 300 a day in October 1981 when it began work. The value of output has exceeded 1 million Yuan, with a profit of more than 200,000 Yuan. 2) The loading capacity, strength and quality of electroplating on the bicycle wheel framework has exceeded the standard set by the department of light industry. 3) The percentage of products which are up to standard is 98%. 4) The products sell very well in selected national markets. 5) The factory is welcomed by users and people come one after the other to buy products. The funds borrowed to build the factory can superabundantly pay back. At first, it was planned for the loan to be repaid in 1982.

Qiu Zhizhong Has Run Risks

That day, when the reporters visited Xie Yaowen's home, it so happened that Xie Zuowen had come home from Jiaoling County to see his family. When we talked about the whole course of the setting up of the Yanyang Bicycle Spare Parts Factory from its planning to its birth, Zuowen said emotionally: "It's all the work of commune secretary Qiu Zhizhong." We asked Qiu Zhizhong, who took a deep breath and said: "I have run some risks but they have been overcome at last."

Qiu Zhizhong, who wanted to remove the label of poverty from the Yanyang Commune, had by chance heard that Xie Yaowen and his brother Huiwen had repaired the generator in the hydroelectric power station at Songkou. The generator had previously needed an electrical engineer to repair it. Qiu invited Yaowen to the commune the next day. They talked for a while and Qiu found out that Xie Yaowen had five [as published] brothers. The eldest had been working in some other part of the country since his graduation from the South China Engineering College. The rest cultivated land in the production brigade. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the eldest brother was driven home as a "monster and multifarious freak." He worked in the daytime, while at night he taught his five brothers college-level physics, chemistry, English and Russian. He did this every day for 10 years. Finally, three of his brothers had acquired the levels of knowledge in physics and chemistry equal to those of physics and chemistry majors in universities and two of them to the level of institutes of higher education. Until now, the five brothers worked as temporary technicians in some factories run by counties or communes.

When asked for his advice and opinion as regards developing enterprises run by the commune, Yaowen suggested that the commune establish a bicycle spare parts factory to produce frameworks for bicycle wheels. Demand for this product is great and raw material easy to find. Technical problems would be the sole responsibility of his brothers. After the leaders of the commune had studied the question, they accepted this suggestion.

A Miracle

To manufacture the frameworks of bicycle wheels requires extremely high levels of technique in shaping, welding, polishing and electroplating. It is not easy. Some people worried that waste products would be produced and that it would harass people and waste money. Some said: Even if products are produced, who will trust this commune-run factory and buy your products?

Qiu understood what they felt. He comprehensively described the situation of the Xie brothers and analyzed the favorable factors for establishing the factory. He patiently persuaded the committee members, made the decision to establish the factory and to appoint Yaowen as the director of the factory and Xie Huiwen, Zhiwen and Anwen as the heads of the workshops, and made the decision to sign a contract with them, providing that they become shareholders by means of their skill.

The party committee's determination and resolution to put talented people in important positions deeply moved the Xie brothers. The knowledge they had acquired through self-study eventually found a place where it could be put into practice. Xie Yaowen started to write the plan the very night he was informed of the commune's decision to establish the factory. In March 1981, the Yanyang Bicycle Spare Parts Factory broke ground and started production.

This, however, was the first time the Xie brothers had shouldered the responsibility of establishing a factory. Also, the amount of money the commune had was limited, and they had been given a loan of only 260,000 yuan. They had spent 140,000 yuan on buying machines and facilities and had to build the factory building on an area of over 1,000 square meters. They had, also, to save 50,000 yuan as floating capital for production. It was conceivable, therefore, that there would be difficulties. Leaders of the commune like Qiu Zhizhong discussed and solved the problems with the Xie brothers and encouraged them to continue their efforts amidst difficulties. The Xie brothers were bursting with energy. They lived and ate their meals in the factory for 6 months without going home. They gave full play to their knowledge and expertise. Finally, they succeeded in making the shaping, butt-welding and overhead-welding machines and the silicon-controlled rectifying electroplating machine. These machines were not only advanced, they were cheap regarding cost of production too. The products of the factory were sent to the departments specified by the country for inspection, and the products had been proved to be up to the standard set by the department of light industry.

Once, a leader of the prefectural party committee came to the factory to make an inspection. Xie Yaowen mixed a "Phoenix" bicycle framework produced in Shanghai with one produced in the factory and asked the leader to identify the one produced in Shanghai. This comrade leader looked at the frameworks for a long time and then picked one of the two, thinking that the one he had chosen was the one produced in Shanghai, but it turned out that the one chosen was the "local product" produced in the factory. The four brothers are from peasant class. The eldest is 38, the youngest 30. They have used 260,000 yuan and 6 months' time to establish such a factory. Isn't it a miracle?!

Still Have To Make Perfection Yet More Perfect

In the Yanyang Bicycle Spare Parts Factory, there are only two full-time cadres: There is a director who is responsible for production and the overall grasping of work and a supply and marketing cadre who is responsible for purchasing, supplying and marketing. Since the quantity and quality of their products are ensured, units which need their products pour in letters and telegrams, with some even driving their trucks to the factory to wait for loading. Such phenomena stimulate the workers but, at the same time, make them feel that their responsibility is increasingly heavy. Part-time quality inspection teams have been formed in every workshop to mutually inspect the quality and quantity of the products of different workshops so as to ensure that substandard products are not produced. In addition, they

actively carry out technical reforms so as to improve the quality and quantity of the products on a grand scale. The Yanyang Bicycle Spare Parts Factory is marching forward.

Commentary on Using Talent

HK220713 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Commentary by Wei Yin [1792 7299]: "Knowing the Talent"]

[Text] The 10 years of internal disorder during which intellectuals were treated with clubs and sticks have ended. We have criticized the "leftist" mistakes, we have shifted the focus of our work and intellectuals are once again much sought after. We need talents in economic construction, but this is impossible if intellectuals do not enjoy popularity.

Have a lofty goal, have morality, have culture and observe discipline are four expressions with a lofty goal. They are an integral body with the four component parts closely related. When you have a lofty goal, you should make efforts to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge. Otherwise, you cannot contribute much to realizing this high ideal. The demands now imposed on advanced personnel are not exactly the same as those imposed during the war years. For instance, to create a new situation of socialist modernization in a specific unit, you must have ability, and you must master the ability to create a new situation. Can shouting slogans alone or political mobilization alone create new situations? The five Xie brothers are all talented and knowledgeable persons. They do not have good "blood lineage," have endured "10 years of being cold shouldered," have mastered a certain amount of scientific and cultural knowledge, have purposefully and intensively studied the practicalities and, as a result, can run the factory well and create a new situation with regard to the communes, enterprises. The secretary of Yanyang Commune, Comrade Qiu Zhizhong, not only has the insight to recognize talent, he also has the courage and resourcefulness to recruit and promote talent. He deserves a certificate of merit for this alone. Our cause needs thousands of Xie brothers and thousands of Qiu Zhizhong's too.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY BANS 127 DRUGS

Circular Issued

OW220131 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health on 4 September issued a circular calling on medical units throughout the country to stop clinical use of 127 drugs that are unsuitable for use because of uncertain curative effects or other reasons. Among them, 21 chemical preparations including penicillin in oil [qing mei su you ji] and vitamin U tablets may be used till the end of the year while the other 106 drugs are all banned from the day the circular is received.

This decision was made in accordance with the guidelines of relevant State Council documents and after repeated discussions by medical experts.

The circular points out: Appraisal of the curative effects of drugs is an important measure for developing pharmaceutical production, raising the level of medical care and ensuring safe and effective use of medicine for the people. In the process of clinical use of drugs, medical personnel in all medical units should pay attention to observing curative effects and toxic and side effects of drugs used. They should promptly inform pharmaceutical production departments of varieties that have good curative effects and low toxic and side effects so that production will be increased. They should promptly report to public health administrative departments on varieties that have uncertain curative effects or high toxic and side effects and are unsuitable for continued use so that better appraisal of the curative effects of drugs can be made.

Commentary Hails Ban

OW220155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Something Done for the Good of the People"]

[Text] The decision to ban 127 drugs not suitable for use is something good the Ministry of Public Health has done for the people. The curative effect of drugs and the seriousness of their toxic or side effects have a direct bearing on the health and safety of the people and future generations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, medical and public health departments, following the reorganization aimed at eliminating the chaotic state of affairs, have not only banned a number of illegal pharmaceutical factories and improved the quality of drugs but have also succeeded in developing quite a number of new products that are safe and effective and meet advanced international standards.

Of the 127 drugs banned, some have uncertain curative effects, and some have serious toxic or side effects. Moreover, all these drugs can be substituted by similar products that are safer and more effective.

Banning ineffective drugs is an important task of medical administration. It is hoped that all departments concerned will conscientiously implement the Ministry of Public Health's circular, pay attention to the masses' health and safety and not neglect their duties at the expense of some immediate economic interests.

The decision of the Ministry of Public Health to ban 127 drugs is a concrete action of the people's government to cherish the people and is worthy of praise. We should persistently use communist ideology to guide our work in all fields and bear firmly in mind that our basic purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly and be responsible to the people for everything we do.

At present, a few places and departments, seeking only profit, do not hesitate in jeopardizing the people's interests. This is going against our basic purpose of serving the people and should not be tolerated. It is imperative that we adopt measures to resolutely check such practices.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON REASSESSMENT OF CONFUCIUS

HK240645 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494]: "Restudy and Reassess Confucius"]

[Text] Our attitude toward historical figures should be as follows:

1) We must assign them to given historical conditions and study the degree to which they stimulate or hamper the advance of history. 2) Based on the principle of "making the past serve the present," we must study the degree to which they are beneficial or harmful to the current cause of the people and to socialism, while "making comments and assessments in a down-to-earth manner." We not only oppose the attitude of "stressing the past and not the present," but also oppose a nihilistic attitude toward history. This is especially true in our approach to a historical figure of great weight like Confucius. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, academic circles have raised the question of reassessing Confucius and have held discussions. This is a pleasing phenomenon. But we still have a long way to go to meet the needs of the current situation. Therefore, to restudy and reassess this great historical figure, who carried great weight both at home and abroad, in ancient and in modern times, is a timely and necessary affair and a matter of great significance as well. This is closely related to the current effort in building material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization in particular.

1. How To Understand the Remark "From Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen"

In directly linking Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out: "We should make a summary from Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen and continue our cherished heritage. This is of great help in guiding the current great movement." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 522)

Indeed, in this long historical process "from Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen," there appeared many great statesmen, thinkers, educators, historians, strategists, scientists, men of letters and many national heroes and patriots. We should sum them up. Why was it that Comrade Mao Zedong referred to none other than Confucius as the first representative of China's great historical figures and equated him with Dr Sun Yat-sen? I think that there were reasons for his doing so. My understanding is as follows:

1. From the Han to the Qing dynasty, Confucianism represented at all times the ideological mainstay of the rule of feudal governments. Thus, it became the ruling ideology in China's 2,000 plus years of feudal society. It was hailed and exploited by a small number of the ruling classes. It also had a profound and widespread influence on the masses of people. No person or school of academic thinking could match such influence in the history of China. Thus, is it not a matter of course to sum up Confucius as the first outstanding representative of great figures in China's history, draw on what was beneficial in him to the people and learn from both positive and negative experiences and lessons?

2. Confucius, chiefly Confucius, studied and weighed typical institutions and literature left over from various periods before him, including folk poetry, and compiled them into collections. These have been handed down to us today as a basis for the study of literature, history, philosophy, economics, ethics, moral principles and other conditions in ancient times. They include such classical works as "The Book of Odes," "The Book of History," "The Spring and Autumn Annals" and so forth. He was worthy of being called a scholar or thinker of erudite learning. He was an outstanding representative of the first generation of intellectuals in China's history more than 2,000 years ago. As regards cultural thinking, he summed up the past and enlightened future generations, playing a role in carrying forward the past and paving the way for the future. None could match him in this regard.

3. Confucius was an ambitious statesman who wanted very much to shine in the political field. In the state of Lu, he filled posts with titles like minister of works, chief justice and so forth, taking part in the government administration. After he "assumed office as prime minister," "peace reigned in the state of Lu for 3 months." When he left his post, to realize his political ambitions, he visited various states preaching his political views (ways of governing a state and achieving peace). He hoped to be thus taken on by a feudal prince or emperor so that he could realize his political ideals. But he came to grief everywhere. He did not become pessimistic or dispirited. He cherished hopes for the future. He concentrated on collecting and collating ancient records and books and devoted himself to the business of education. This had an incalculable effect on science and culture in China for more than 2,000 years. Such an educator naturally deserves a prominent place in history.

4. Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great pace setter in the bourgeois democratic revolution in China. He was deeply influenced by Confucian thinking. This can be seen in his many works. Of course, Dr Sun Yat-sen only drew on the rational part or the cream of Confucian thinking, interpreting it in new terms. But the continuity of history is still quite obvious. In this sense, Comrade Mao Zedong's linking Confucius with Dr Sun Yat-sen carries great meaning.

2. Points To Be Noted in Restudying and Reassessing Confucius

To do a good job of restudying and reassessing Confucius, I think we should pay attention to the following three points:

The first point is the period to which Confucius belonged. This concerns the question of dividing China's history into different stages, or posing the question of when the transition from slave society to feudal society began in China. If we do not have a clear idea of this question, we cannot obtain an appropriate answer, nor can we correctly understand the essence of Confucian thinking. Confucius was born in the latter part of the Spring and Autumn Period when the popularity of Emperor Zhou was increasingly slipping. Did the Zhou government represent the slave society or the feudal society? This question has long been a subject of controversy. In this controversy, the two theories put forth by Guo Moruo and Fan Wenlan are fairly representative. Based on my current level of awareness, I think that Fan's theory is largely correct. As far as Confucian thinking as a whole is concerned, I think that it was a product of the initial stage of China's feudal society and a concentrated reflection of the superstructure (the state system, institutions, cultural relics and ideological consciousness) and of the production relations in the initial stage of feudal society. In the feudal society of opposing classes, what was regarded as the background of the period was the background of a given class. Given such a background to the period, it is wrong to judge a historical figure without paying attention to making a class analysis. It is also wrong to freely assign class labels in a mechanical and metaphysical way. In this regard, a restudy of Marxist teachings provides great enlightenment. In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx pointed out that when class struggle was approaching a crucial stage, a small number of people in the ruling class would desert their own class to go over to the class that controls the future. He said as follows:

Therefore, just as in the past a number of people among the aristocrats went over to the bourgeois side, so a number of people among the bourgeoisie, especially some bourgeois thinkers who have raised their level to the stage of theoretically recognizing the whole historical movement, now go over to the proletarian side. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 261)

That being so, then some enlightened figures among the aristocrats in the feudal society (who were not thoroughly acquainted with the whole process of the advance of history but were able to have more or less a vague idea of the future development of history), or relatively farsighted thinkers, took into consideration certain interests of the people (chiefly agricultural workers of various kind) while maintaining the proper order of the rule of the feudal society. Thus, there developed the (Mencian) idea, "The emperor does not count so much as the people." Was this also not inconceivable? Given the historical conditions in which he was placed, Confucius was perhaps just such a great enlightened thinker, restricted by feudal conditions.

The second point is the question of obtaining and digesting data. Confucian thinking was the ruling idea for more than 2,000 years of China's feudal society. Works, notes and annotations concerning Confucius were voluminous and varied--enough to fill thousands of volumes. Even the work, "Twenty-Four Histories," was guided by Confucian thinking to a certain degree. All that has been written about him is overwhelming. Thus, there is the question of selecting data. Roughly speaking, it falls into the following six categories:

1. Materials which represent and reflect Confucian ideology include such as "The Analects of Confucius," "The Spring and Autumn Annals," "A Commentary on the Spring and Autumn Annals," "The Great Learning," "The Doctrine of the Mean," "Mencius," "Hsun Tzu," "The Book of Rites," and so forth. These contain Confucius' words. Some "poems," "scripts," "The Book of Changes" and so forth were edited and checked by Confucius and also reflect Confucius' ideological viewpoints to a certain extent.
2. The works of various schools of thinkers during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods such as "Lao Tze," "Mo Tzu," "Chuang Tze" and "Han Fei Tzu" as well as Wang Chongzhi and Wang Fuzhi of the later period, which hold different views and criticize Confucius' works, reflect Confucius' practical thought from the indirect or obverse side.
3. Materials concerning the biography of Confucius such as "The Historical Records--the Aristocratic Family of Confucius" and so forth.
4. The works of Confucianists of the later period which recount and elaborate Confucian ideology. These Confucianists include Dong Chongshu of the Han dynasty, Cheng Hao and Cheng Yi as well as Zhu Xi of the Song dynasty, Wang Shouren of the Ming dynasty and so forth. From these works, we can ascertain the process of the development and evolution of the ideology of Confucius and of Confucianists.
5. Works published after the "May 4" movement which commented on and criticized Confucius.
6. Books published in foreign countries which comment on and study Confucius and Confucianists.

The above-quoted works in the six categories should be read in order of importance and urgency. Some of them can be casually read whereas some of them should be read carefully and thoroughly. We should adopt methods of scientific analysis to achieve perfect mastery of materials and viewpoints and effectively combine them (the viewpoints of historical materialism and dialectical materialism).

The third question is about dealing with Confucian ideology from three aspects, that is, Confucian ideology should be studied and handled from the following three aspects:

First, Confucius' ideology and words which obviously defended the rule of the feudal landlord class and its class ethics were determined by the historical background of Confucian ideology. Our present task on the ideological front of eliminating the feudal remnants is, to a fairly large extent, directly or indirectly connected with all these. Therefore, we should severely criticize them and send them to a history museum to prevent them from spreading poison through society!

Second, although some of Confucius' views and words were outwardly feudal, they had affinity to the people and embodied progressive characteristics. After making an analysis we can derive rational content from them, which can be used for reference. For example:

1. The ideas of "the world is for all" and "great harmony" originated from Confucius' liking for the recollection of "things of the past." These were also his ideals. More than 2,000 years ago, some enlightened thinkers like Confucius also had such a "lovely" fantasy. We all know that during the 18th and 19th centuries, the ideological trends of utopian socialism and communism occurred in England and France (represented by Saint-Simon, Fourier and Owen). Due to the restriction of social conditions (early period of capitalism), they considered themselves to be "persons of foresight" and regarded the "liberation" of the poor laboring people as their own task and dreamed of establishing an experimental "phalanstery" and "socialist territory" by not touching the existing social system but begging the capitalists for sympathy and donations. All of them failed to attain their objectives. The Confucian idea of "the world is for all" which occurred in feudal society 2,000 years ago was, of course, never aimed at changing the feudal system. Under the precondition of maintaining feudal order, Confucius begged the gentry and the feudal lords to realize his ideals. He traveled to various states but ran into snags and was foiled everywhere. Of course, he failed in his efforts. Although Hegel, a great German philosopher of the 19th century, proceeded from his revolutionary ideological method, he drew an extremely obedient and reactionary political conclusion and eventually became a royalist. Such being the case, it was not at all strange that Confucius, a great Chinese enlightened thinker of more than 2,000 years ago, would come to the political conclusion of maintaining the rule and order of the feudal landlord class. Engels held that Hegelian philosophy, which was an extremely influential ideological trend, did play a great role in developing the intelligence of the nation and that we should not discard it simply on the grounds of its "fallacy and harmfulness." He stressed: "We should 'develop and discard' it in its own sense. In other words, while critically eliminating its form, we should derive new content from it." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 219) This is also the way we should treat Confucian ideology, which played an important role in developing the intelligence of the Chinese nation. The idea of "the world is for all" which occurred in China more than 2,000 years ago should be regarded as a precious historical heritage. We should critically "develop and discard" it, that is, we should absorb its rational "nucleus" and use it as a reference. This is a matter of great significance.

2. Now let us discuss the concept of "benevolence." Confucius talked about the concept of "benevolence" in different ways. The main points can be summarized as follows: 1) Politically, Confucius regarded "benevolence" as the end result of his ideal "the world is for all." 2) Ethically, Confucius regarded "benevolence" as the highest criterion determining the relations between people in his ideal society--"the world is for all." As we have already stated, Confucius' ideal of "the world is for all" was not aimed at touching the feudal system itself. Therefore, his concept of "benevolence" naturally conformed with the feudal society. In the feudal society, people were rigidly stratified and they did not receive equal treatment. Although Confucius stressed that "brotherly love and significant benevolence are shared alike," do equal love and benevolence actually exist between the monarch and his subjects, between father and sons, between brothers, between husbands and wives as well as between the rich and the poor? Politically, Confucius' "benevolence" manifested itself in "the world is for all." At most, the principle of "benevolence" could only be pursued within a limited scope of "being concerned with inequality rather than meagerness and being concerned with instability rather than poverty." In other words, such "benevolence" was partial in nature. Ethically, "benevolence" was limited to a moral scope of loyalty, forgiveness, filial piety, brotherly manner, courtesy and righteousness. The unequal relationships among people were permeated with the spirit of abiding by the law and behaving discreetly, aimed at maintaining the stability of society. Therefore, Confucius' concept of benevolence and brotherly love was nothing but consciously and unconsciously trying to harmonize and conceal the unequal relations between people in feudal society. However, after criticizing and "casting away" the feudal garb of the Confucian ideology on "benevolence," its rational factors can be used as reference.

It is our very strenuous and painstaking task to criticize and analyze the above-quoted two Confucian concepts in order to select the essence, "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to create the new" in order to enrich the socialist spiritual civilization.

Third, Confucius' ideas on the attitude, methods and pattern of study and his views and words concerning teaching attitude and methods were without marked class implications. They are still parts of the Confucian ideology which have been shining brilliantly even till now. Generally speaking, they can be quoted as beneficial admonitions. For example:

"Is it not pleasant to learn with constant perseverance and application? Is it not delightful to have friends coming from distant quarters? Is he not a man of complete virtue who feels no discomposure though men may take no notice of him?" (Quoted from "Xue Er")

"He who aims to be a man of complete virtue in his food does not seek to gratify his appetite, nor in his dwelling place does he seek the appliances of ease; he is earnest in what he does and careful in his speech; he frequents the company of men of principle that he may be rectified--such a man may be said indeed to love learning." (Quoted from "Xue Er")

"In a hamlet of 10 families, there may be found one as honorable and sincere as I am, but not one so fond of learning." (Quoted from "Gong Ye Chang")

"When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers. I will select their good qualities and follow them, their bad qualities and avoid them." (Quoted from "Shu Er")

"Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous." (Quoted from "Wei Zheng")

All these examples provide much food for deep thought and can be regarded as our mottoes.

To build a high degree of socialist civilization, we should promote a Chinese working style and manner. Under the guidance of Marxism, we should inherit our precious national legacy ranging from "Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen." To do so, we should start our work by restudying and reassessing Confucius.

I suggest that the Ministry of Education or Academy of Social Sciences specially assign some cadres from some universities or research centers to be in charge of the work of establishing some highly trained groups and to lead the work in a planned way, step by step. I believe it is necessary for us to do so.

We should no longer treat Confucius coldly. He was a great thinker, educator and politician who had a profound influence over the past 2,000 years. Instead of doing superficial work or making empty clamor, we should adopt a down-to-earth manner to carry out scientific research. This is a task for the academic circles and the unshirkable responsibility of Marxists to clear away the miasma, assign Confucius to a proper place in history, make a rational assessment of him and inherit this precious legacy.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LU DINGYI LETTER TO ZHAO YANXIA PUBLISHED

HK221016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 5

[Letter by Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001]: "Portraying Sister Aqing, Opening a New Vista for Beijing Opera--Letter to Comrade Zhao Yanxia"]

[Text] Xishan, 25 August 1982

Comrade Zhao Yanxia:

Your letter and "Zhao Yanxia's Stage Career" have been received. I would like to apologize for the delay in replying.

Being a common spectator, I know very little about Beijing opera. I can only give a layman's opinion on Beijing opera and other forms of art, for your reference, so far as the building of "spiritual civilization" is concerned.

Both ancient-costume plays and plays on ghosts and gods can be performed in the form of Beijing opera (the latter is actually a form of martial arts). In China's long history, there have been many legendary stories, which provide a broad prospect for the development of costume plays. As to the plays on ghosts, it is better not to perform too many of these plays. However, it is of no harm to have a few.

I appreciate your opinions on the play "Yu Tangchun." This is a story about the miseries of a poor girl who was sold, humiliated and outraged. In the old society, this play was treated as a "lascivious play." This is really outrageous. The so-called "A Cup of Tea Costs 300 Taels of Silver," "36,000 Taels" and "Under the God's Table" are entirely impossible. They are all lies. Now you have treated this play as one reflecting an unjust verdict. This orientation is correct. Having watched your performances in "Yu Tangchun" several times, I find your performance outstanding. You looked serious and like a miserable child. There is still room for making some improvements on this play.

However, Beijing opera can be developed only when plays on contemporary themes are performed. There have been two lines in this respect. One is Jiang Qing's line and the other is the line of the Communist Party.

As a result of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary activities under the pretext of "advocating plays on contemporary themes," nobody likes to see, write or perform plays on modern themes. This is a great disaster.

All of us, especially the comrades engaged in Beijing opera, must systematically sum up Jiang Qing's line so that we can draw lessons from it and advance on a correct road.

In this regard, I would like to offer the following three points for reference:

1. Practice the so-called "all of the same color." Guided by this ideology, only modern operas could be performed, without exception. And there were only eight modern operas. This was against the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom.
2. Monopolize the eight "model Beijing operas" and label their original authors as "counterrevolutionaries" and "capitalist roaders." This was the act of a tyrant.
3. Force people to see and perform such operas. Seeing and performing "model Beijing operas" became a "political task." Anyone who ran counter to this would be labeled as a "capitalist roader." This was counter to the policy of making a distinction between politics and art.

There are still other expressions (such as making "observing and learning from real life" a means of persecution and punishment) which I do not know, because I was imprisoned for 13 years. They must be summed up by other comrades.

I would like to say this again: The above-mentioned points are for reference only.

In short, I hope that Beijing opera will play a more important role in the building of spiritual civilization. Of course, attractive artistic performances are essential in order to achieve this end.

Being brought up in an artist's family, she trained herself hard and became an outstanding actress;

Playing the part of Shisan Mei, a chivalrous woman, and Yu Tangchun, a girl in an unjust verdict.

She was never obsequious, and disdained to yield to crafty sycophants.

She portrayed the part of Sister Aqing, and thus opened a new vista for Beijing opera.

I am already 76 and cannot write an article. If you think it suitable please use this letter in lieu of a preface.

With best regards!

Lu Dingyi

[Editor's note] This letter was written by Comrade Lu Dingyi, which will be used in lieu of a preface for the book "Zhao Yanxia's Stage Career" written by Zhu Qi and Yin Bo. The book will be published by the China Drama Publishing House.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON EXPORT OF LABOR SERVICES

HK200605 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Liu Zhaoxiang [0491 0340 4382]: "International Export of Labor Services"]

[Text] According to international banking statistics, in the late 1970's there were about 20 million international temporary migrant workers world-wide, and 12 million of these were from developing countries. These workers are approximately distributed as follows: around 6 million in the United States (the majority of them being Mexicans), around 5 million in Western Europe, around 4 million in the countries and regions of oil-rich Middle East--and the rest mainly in the mines of South and West Africa. Early in the 1960's, there were only 2 million temporary migrant workers in Western Europe. The number increased to 6 million in the early 1970's. These temporary workers come from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and so on. While the capitalist economy as a whole was seriously undermined by the 1974 capitalist crisis, the Middle East oil countries of Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the Arab League possessed huge sums of petrodollars and full-scale reconstruction was underway in these countries. Consequently, the number of temporary migrant workers flowing into these countries increased swiftly.

The temporary migrant labor services brought about enormous economic benefits to both exporting and importing countries.

The labor-exporting countries increased their foreign currency earnings. In 1980, the developing countries made \$17.5 billion in foreign currency by exporting labor to other countries. Of these countries, South Asia made \$3 billion, the Middle East and North Africa \$5 billion and Southern Europe \$7 billion. The foreign currency earnings of temporary migrant workers in South Asia, North Africa and the countries and regions in the Middle East (not including the countries that have surplus capital) equaled one-fifth of the national commodity export earnings of each country. The export of labor can partially solve the unemployment problems in individual countries. In (?1981) there were 240,000 Filipinos working abroad as contract workers. This means that in 1981 in the Philippines, out of every five newly employed persons, there was one working abroad. According to reports, Thailand has decided to increase the number of workers sent abroad to solve

the unemployment problem in the country. They are mainly sent to the Middle East. For a country which exports labor, the export of large numbers of sturdy youth workers, particularly intellectuals, has certainly caused an outflow of qualified personnel. This problem is daily arousing the attention of the labor-exporting countries.

As to the labor-importing countries, they can also gain huge economic profits from the import of labor. They not only solve the problem of labor shortages, particularly the shortage of labor in the sort of work that the people in their country are not willing to do, but also save a lot of training expenses. According to reports, from 1953 to 1973, West Germany needed \$33 billion to train the same number of workers as foreign workers, while during the corresponding period the amount of money remitted by foreign workers was only \$8.8 billion. On this item alone West Germany saved \$24.2 billion on training expenses. Meanwhile, labor-importing countries can also make money from the migrant workers.

One of the reasons for international migration of labor services is that the population of developed capitalist countries has ceased to increase, or even dropped, and the population of developing countries is rapidly increasing. At present, the death rate in some Western European countries has exceeded the birth rate. The total population is falling and there is a rapidly aging population. This kind of population trend may cause a serious shortage of labor. Meanwhile, the population of developing countries is in a state of continuous expansion, with a relatively large amount of labor. It seems that this trend of developed countries, which are short of labor, absorbing the surplus labor of developing countries, will not change.

Due to the prolonged suffering of exploitation and oppression of developing countries by colonialism and imperialism, their productive force level is rather low and the speed of their economic development is slow. The excessive growth of their population causes them to encounter a lot of difficulties in education, employment, food, energy sources, public health and health care. Under these circumstances, the labor services of the developing countries will continue to flow into the developed countries.

Those countries which have huge oil capital, such as the oil countries in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, need large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers to take part in large-scale economic construction. Therefore, for a considerable period of time to come, large numbers of laborers will continue to flow into these countries.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PREPARES FOR WINTER CONSCRIPTION WORK

HK290921 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In accordance with the "1982 Winter Conscription Order" issued by the State Council and the CPC Central Military Commission, Beijing's conscription work will commence very soon.

The municipal government held a conscription meeting on 21 September attended by the people's government and people's armed forces department of all the prefectures and counties under Beijing's jurisdiction and people in charge of the departments concerned under the municipality. The meeting held discussions and drew plans for the conscription work that will commence very soon in the municipality.

The meeting emphasized that this year's conscription work is commencing at a time when all walks of life in Beijing municipality are conscientiously studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. Departments of propaganda, education, public health, public security and people's armed forces must closely coordinate, take effective measures and make common efforts to do the current conscription work well. We must do the propaganda and mobilization work well and insist on the principle of selecting the best. We must select those outstanding youths with good political ideology who are fit and educated to join the army. We must resolutely resist unhealthy tendencies in conscription work.

Vice Mayor Bai Jiefu, Deputy Commander of the Beijing PLA Garrison Xie Cai and Deputy Political Commissar (Huang Yujin) attended the meeting and made speeches. Comrades in charge of the headquarters of the general staff, departments concerned of the Beijing unit, municipal government and departments concerned of the Beijing PLA Garrison attended the meeting.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIVE PROVINCES, REGIONS HOLD ZANG LITERATURE FORUM

HK200847 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A forum on literary creation of Zang nationality jointly sponsored by Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Yunnan and Xizang provinces and regions opened on the morning of 17 September in Lhasa. Attending the opening ceremony were Song Ziyuan, Xia Chuan, Dege Gaisan Wangdui and Xuekang Tudeng Nima, responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC committee and the autonomous regional people's government; responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC committee's propaganda and united front work departments; and responsible comrades of the autonomous regional nationalities committee, the autonomous regional cultural bureau and the autonomous regional federation of literary and art circles. Central departments concerned also sent representatives to attend the forum on invitation.

This is another important forum on enabling literary creation of the Zang nationality to flourish and develop following last year's forum on literary creation of the Zang nationality sponsored and held by the five provinces and regions in (?Xining).

In his speech at the forum, Comrade Xia Chuan, member of the standing committee of the autonomous regional CPC committee and honorary chairman of the autonomous regional federation of literary and art circles, said: We must further strengthen the unity of the literary ranks of the Zang nationality. We must promote the unity of various provinces and regions and promote unity within every province and every region. Only by doing so can we enable our literary contingent, which is neither big nor powerful, to play a greater role. On the premise of upholding the four basic principles, we can resolve the current divergent views on the cause of Zang literature through correct literary reviews and through normal criticism and self-criticism. By doing so we can achieve a greater unity characterized by being on very intimate terms with each other and can jointly make contributions to enabling literary creation of the Zang nationality to flourish.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YANG JINGREN AT BEIJING NATIONALITY SOIREE

HK211414 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday evening the Beijing City People's Government held a cultural and sport soiree at the Workers Stadium to warmly welcome the delegations that came to Beijing from the various provinces, municipalities and regions to attend the national minority nationality traditional sports meet.

The soiree was presided over by Wei Ming, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Physical Cultural and Sports Committee. Vice Mayor Ye Zilong spoke. Ye extended a warm welcome to the delegations on behalf of the municipal government and the people of all nationalities in Beijing. Yang Jingren, Li Menghua, Jiao Ruoyu and other responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee united front work department, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the State Physical Cultural and Sports Commission and the relevant departments in Beijing attended the soiree. Also attending the soiree were more than 10,000 people of various nationalities from various circles of the capital.

The central literary and art organizations stationed in Beijing, the literary and art organizations of the Beijing PLA unit, and the literary and art organizations and sport teams of Beijing municipality gave wonderful art and sport performances. From beginning to end, the soiree site was filled with applause and laughter and characterized by an atmosphere of unity and harmony of all nationalities.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON MENTAL LABOR, MODERNIZATION

HK171043 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Xin Guangmin [6580 1684 3046]: "More on Mental Labor and the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the party's policy toward intellectuals which we have exerted an effort to implement has enabled the whole party and society to fully realize that together with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals are a force to be relied on in building socialism and we are determined to create conditions as far as possible for helping the vast numbers of intellectuals do their bit for the people with ease of mind and full of vigor. This remark of Comrade Hu Yaobang is of great significance for us in correctly understanding the status of the intellectuals in socialist society and further implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Four years ago, we published an article entitled "Mental Labor and the Four Modernizations," expounding the questions concerning mental labor and intellectuals. In order to have a profound understanding of the expositions of the document of the 12th party congress on intellectuals and to further implement the policy toward intellectuals, it is necessary, in our opinion, to have further discussions on some questions related to theory. They are: How do we understand the historical position of mental labor and the class attributes of mental workers? How do we look upon the role of mental labor in the socialist four modernizations program? And how do we understand the party's policy toward intellectuals?

Mental Laborers' Class Attributes and Historical Position

The division of labor and difference between mental and manual labor has not existed since the dawn of human history. It is the result of the productive forces developing to a certain stage. The separation of mental labor from manual labor has its historical necessity and at the same time it has played an important propulsive role in the development of history, promoted the rapid development of mental labor and science and knowledge--which are the achievements of mental labor--and thus ensured a tremendous development of the productive forces. However, this separation has also resulted in the antithesis between mental and manual labor. In the class

societies where the slave owners, the feudal lords and the capitalists held a dominant position, this antithesis is of the nature of class antagonism.

In any class society, mental workers do not constitute an independent class. They have to attach themselves to a certain class. In this sense, in the society where the exploiting classes hold a dominant position, those intellectuals who attach themselves to the ruling classes are antagonistic to the broad masses of laboring people. In capitalist society, this phenomenon is even more pronounced. In the field of material production, this antithesis is manifested mainly in the fact that the application of science and technology under capitalist society very often becomes a means for exploiting labor, a means for the capitalists to own more surplus value and a new slavery of the working class by the bourgeoisie. However, there is obviously a difference between capital and science and technology itself. Therefore, it is improper to put the mental laborers and the exploiting classes on a par.

Seen from another aspect, in capitalist society, the majority of the mental laborers, particularly the mental laborers who are engaged in scientific and technological work, are wage workers who directly participate in the activities to create surplus value for the capitalists. Therefore, they are productive workers in a specific sense. Marx said that the separation and antithesis of mental and manual labor under the capitalist mode of production "does not in the least obstruct the fact that the relationship between every one of these workers and capital is a relationship of wage workers and a relationship of productive workers in this specific sense. All of them are not only directly engaged in the production of material wealth but also directly exchange their own labor for currency functioning as capital. Therefore, they reproduce their wages on the one hand and directly create surplus value for the capitalists on the other." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 26, p 444) This phenomenon exists not only in productive labor but also in labor of a nonproductive nature. For example, in schools, although the teachers are not productive workers to the students, they are however productive workers to the bosses who hire them; actors or actresses are artists to the audience but they are productive forces to their own enterprise owners.

Old China was a semicolonial and semifeudal country with backward science and culture and an insufficient number of intellectuals. China's national condition was different from that of other capitalist countries, so there was also a difference between the intellectuals of old China and those of capitalist countries. This found expression in the fact that although they fell into the category of intellectuals belonging to the bourgeoisie or petty bourgeoisie in terms of class attributes, the overwhelming majority of them were concurrently subjugated to the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. As a result, some of them took part in the revolution; some were sympathetic to the revolution; the majority of them held a neutral attitude toward the revolution and those who were reactionary constituted only a tiny minority. Tempered in the practice of struggle, the section of intellectuals who took part in the revolution became intellectuals belonging to the proletariat; with the intensification

of class struggle and the development of the revolutionary situation, great changes also took place in the other sections of intellectuals. By the eve of national liberation, the imperialists and the Chinese government could only "control a tiny minority of them, ... and failed to control the rest of them. They have changed into its opposite. Students, teachers, professors, technicians, engineers, doctors, scientists, writers, artists and government functionaries rose in rebellion or were no longer willing to follow the KMT." (Mao Zedong: "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle")

Now we are in a socialist society. There still exists the historical necessity in the existence of the division of labor and difference between mental and manual labor. But the nature of this division of labor and difference is fundamentally different from the society in which the exploiting classes hold a dominant position. It no longer has the nature of class antagonism. With the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, the elimination of the exploitative system and the fact that the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class, those intellectuals who are engaged mainly in mental labor have become part of the working class. The division of labor and difference between mental and manual labor has become the division of labor and difference within the working class.

The change in the nature of the difference between mental and manual labor and in the class attributes of the mental laborers in socialist society is the result of the fact that the ranks of intellectuals themselves have fundamentally changed in addition to the above-mentioned background. At present, China has a total of more than 20 million intellectuals (among them 5.57 million are middle-aged intellectuals) with a cultural level of special technical secondary schools or above who are engaged in mental labor. The majority of these intellectuals were trained by our party itself after the founding of the PRC. Educated by the party, the intellectuals from the old society have made great progress, changing from serving the exploiting class in old society to serving the people and socialism. As early as 1956, in his "Report on the Question Concerning Intellectuals" Comrade Zhou Enlai emphatically pointed out that the intellectuals have become an important factor in all spheres of the life of the country and "have served socialism and become part of the working class." This appraisal tallied with the actual conditions and was thus correct. The 30-odd years of history, particularly through the test of the history of the 10 years of internal disorder, have proved that the vast numbers of China's intellectuals (including the overwhelming majority of old intellectuals from the old society and the young and middle-aged intellectuals trained by our party itself after liberation) ardently love the motherland, ardently love the party and ardently love socialism. Together with the workers and peasants, they are an indispensable force to rely on in building socialism.

In socialist society, fundamental changes have taken place not only in the class attributes of mental workers but also in the role of mental labor in society. Science and technology has, for example, become a means for bringing benefit to the working people and the whole people and a means for

building a modern socialist country rather than being a means for capital to exploit labor and a means for the bourgeoisie to own surplus value. Especially in a big, developing socialist country like ours, the role of science and technology is even more important.

Modernizing agriculture relies first on correct policies and then on the use of science. The former mainly requires us, at present, to uphold and continuously perfect the various agricultural production responsibility systems and enthusiastically develop a diversified economy; the latter requires us to vigorously develop and spread science and technology, integrate modern science and technology with the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming of China's agriculture and blaze a new trail for the modernization of China's agriculture. The immense propulsive role of the development of China's agricultural science and technology in agricultural production has become a fact that cannot be doubted.

From its very start, modern industry has been built on the basis of modern science and technology. The application of steam engines, of the theory of electromagnetics, of electronics technology, of atomic energy, and so on, has brought about revolutionary changes in the history of industrial development and thus pushed the transformation of contemporary industry forward toward modernization and brought immense social wealth to humanity. Contemporary science and technology is advancing at an amazing pace. In the 10 years or so from the 1960's to the 1970's, the new discoveries and inventions in natural sciences have surpassed the total sum of the discoveries and inventions in the past 2,000 years. The basic and professional knowledge of modern engineering technology is being upgraded at a rate of 5 to 20 percent. At present more than 60 percent of the growth rate of the national economies of the developed countries is achieved by relying on scientific and technological advances and many newly rising industries are 100 percent the products of science and technology.

Take the situation of our country for example. In order to attain the grand goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, it is necessary to take a path which continuously raises economic returns. How can we raise economic returns at a relatively rapid pace? Besides arousing the enthusiasm of the masses by relying on correct policies, we should rely mainly on the use of science and technology. The economic returns of every 1 yuan of investment in science and technology of the key scientific and technological projects of Xiangfan municipality of Hubei Province, for example, reached 30 to 90 yuan and the output value of Siping municipality of Jilin Province created in the recent 3 years by relying on the application of scientific and technological findings and technology transfer constituted 52 percent of the net additional portion of the total output value. In the last few years, there have emerged a batch of "star" cities in China. One of the common reasons for their rapid industrial development is that they have attached importance to intellectual investment and paid attention to giving full scope to the role of technical personnel.

it must still be realized that the role of modern science and technology in socioeconomic development has produced an important influence on the state's economic decisionmaking and development strategy in different structures and at different levels rather than confining it to a one-on-one application of concrete technical findings to production.

In order to build a powerful and modern socialist country, we must have not only highly advanced material civilization but also highly advanced spiritual civilization. The building of socialist civilization embraces two aspects: One is the cultural building, that is, to develop such undertakings as education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture, the other is the ideological building, that is, to enhance the socialist consciousness and the logical and moral levels. Building socialist spiritual civilization is the task of the whole party and of all trades and professions but mental laborers and the vast numbers of intellectuals who are engaged in the building of cultural and ideological undertakings--the educational workers ranging from kindergartens to postgraduate colleges, cultural and scientific workers, ideological and political, and theoretical workers, and so on--should particularly bear more important responsibility in this respect.

The Objective Bases for the Policy Toward Intellectuals During the Socialist State

Having a clear and definite understanding of the class attributes of the mental workers and their important role in the socialist society will help us profoundly understand the party's policy toward intellectuals during the period of socialist construction.

Without differences, there would be no policy. Every policy always presupposes the [word omitted] of its given objects. In affirming that intellectuals are part of the working class, our party refers to the social status and class attributes of the intellectuals. However, the social status and class attributes that they hold in common does not mean that there is not any difference between the intellectuals and the workers and that the intellectuals do not have their own peculiarities. This difference is a difference between mental and manual labor; this peculiarity finds expression in the fact that mental labor is different from manual labor. This difference is a difference in social division of labor within the working class; this peculiarity is one based on the identity of class nature. It is wrong to magnify this difference into class antagonism and proceed to deny that the intellectuals are part of the working class; it is similarly wrong to obliterate this difference and ask the intellectuals to "draw an equals sign" between the workers and peasants and themselves in all respects.

In socialist society, the difference between mental and manual labor is first manifested in the difference in the scientific and cultural levels of the subjects of labor. This difference is mainly the result of the different levels of education which the laborers have received rather than the result of natural gifts. Owing to the difference in the scientific and

cultural levels, the roles of the mental and manual laborers in the course of productive labor are thus different: mental labor is generally manifested in complicated labor. Of course, the difference between skilled and unskilled labor in manual labor is also the difference between complicated and simple labor. Complicated labor is a multiple of simple labor. In the same working time, the contribution made by complicated labor is greater than that made by simple labor. In the light of the principle of distribution according to work, it is necessary to acknowledge the differences between complicated and simple labor and between mental and manual labor. While predicting the future society--socialist society, Engels pointed out: "Labor includes capital and in addition, it includes the third factor which the economists have never dreamt of. What I mean here is the inventions and ideas--this spiritual factor--outside simple labor--this physical factor.... Under the rational system of a split (...) transcending interests, spiritual factors will certainly be listed in production factors and will establish their own position in the items of production costs of political economics. By that time, we will naturally see with satisfaction that the work in the scientific field will be recompensed materially." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 597) Distribution according to labor and recognition of differences are scientific truths revealed for us by Marxist political economics and the theory of scientific socialism. Practicing these principles is conducive to the development of the productive forces and conducive to the enhancement of the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. Egalitarianism will, by no means, bring any benefit to society in this respect.

Compared with manual labor, the formation of the ability of mental labor not only requires more time for education and training and more expenses (at present most of these expenses are covered by the state and partly by families) but in addition, when mental labor has been poured into the course of work, it also necessitates continuous reproduction of the ability for mental labor, continuous study and continuous upgrading of knowledge. Modern science and technology is now developing by leaps and bounds and bringing about changes day after day. Failure to study and raise standards in good time will prevent one from adapting oneself to one's work and also prevent one from making greater contributions to society. Furthermore, to study, a considerable amount of books, periodicals, and other materials are required. Books, periodicals and other materials are as indispensable to intellectuals as machines and tools are to workers.

The working conditions and mode of activities of mental labor are characterized by their own features. For example, mental labor is a type of work of a continuous nature. Some types of work are not restricted by the 8-hour day. Mental labor frequently possesses the nature of creativity, and particularly for scientific research (no matter whether it is natural sciences or social sciences) to raise new problems, put forth new ideas on them and create new achievements. It is necessary to constantly accumulate knowledge, acquire detailed material, ceaselessly practice, ponder a lot over problems and try to succeed after repeated failures. All this calls for arduous labor. Giving appropriate compensation to these expenses of labor is also necessary for the reproduction of the ability for mental labor. In terms

of the mode of activities, mental labor has, in general, the characteristics of individual labor (being different from the individual economy) and manual operations. This requires us to have the rudimentary conditions which are suited to these characteristics, and requires continuity and peace and quiet.

It must be pointed out that like the workers' experience in work, skills and physical strength, the scientific and cultural knowledge grasped by the intellectuals in relatively large quantities is a kind of ability to work. In socialist society, together with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals jointly create wealth (including material and spiritual wealth) by relying on this ability to work and in turn they get remuneration from society by relying on their own labor. Just as the recognition of the difference between the wages and working conditions of industrial workers, which results from the difference in their proficiency, trades and types of work, and just as the recognition of the difference in remuneration between leading cadres (our cadres are similarly part of the working class) and the ordinary masses, the recognition of the difference in remuneration between mental and manual labor and of meeting the special needs of mental labor, which are determined by its particular working conditions and mode of activities, is a difference within the working class, which is only a difference in social division of labor rather than a distinction between high and low or between superior and inferior.

It must still be pointed out that affirming the role of the intellectuals in the socialist modernization program does not mean belittling the roles of the workers and peasants. In the past the workers and peasants were the principal force in the revolution and are now the principal force in construction. They use their industrious hands not only to create material wealth but also directly or indirectly to create spiritual wealth. Both material and spiritual wealth are indispensable in building socialism. The reason why stress is now put on the importance of the question concerning intellectuals is mainly that influenced for years by erroneous "leftist" ideas, some people in society have failed to have a correct understanding of the role of intellectuals, thus obstructing the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

There has long existed erroneous "leftist" thinking on the question concerning the treatment of our intellectuals. On the one hand, this finds expression in the fact that after the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production was basically completed, we failed to change the policy toward the broad masses of intellectuals in good time and still treated the intellectuals who had become part of the working class according to the old theory of opposing bourgeois intellectuals; and on the other, it is manifested in denigrating the role of science and culture as well as knowledge and obliterating the peculiarity of the working conditions and mode of activities of the intellectuals. Both aspects of these fallacies found extreme expression during the "Great Cultural Revolution." During the 10 years of internal disorder, intellectuals were "remolded" as the "objects of dictatorship" (the "stinking ninth category"), thus resulting in a decline in the scientific and cultural

levels of our country and retrogression in history. Concerning the question of remuneration of labor, there existed in varying degrees the phenomenon in which those who had received more education received less remuneration than those who had received less education; those who were engaged in mental labor received less remuneration than those who were engaged in manual labor; and those who were engaged in complicated labor received less remuneration than those who were engaged in simple labor. After the smashing of the "gang of four," and in particular since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has formulated a series of correct policies toward intellectuals. This is the correct appraisal drawn up from the actual conditions and social status of China's intellectuals by applying the principles of basic Marxist theory, the scientific conclusions reached by adhering to the principles of proceeding in everything from reality and seeking truth from facts and also the result of bringing order out of chaos in the "leftist" mistakes which had long existed within the party on the question concerning intellectuals and in the persecution of intellectuals by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Under the guidance of a series of correct party policies, the political position of the vast numbers of intellectuals has been raised and their working and living conditions have been considerably improved. However, we must notice that it is not an easy job to wipe out the "leftist" influence on the question concerning intellectuals. It requires us to do protracted, thoroughgoing and painstaking work. At present, the party's policy toward intellectuals has not yet been really implemented in some departments and units. For example, the intellectuals have not yet received due confidence in political affairs; they have not yet been given a free hand in their work and deserved preferential treatment in matters of everyday life. It is a pressing task of the current implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals to put an end to this state of affairs. Of course, because our national economy is now in a readjustment stage, we have to gradually carry out the improvement of their living conditions in light of actual conditions. We are convinced that the broad masses of intellectuals can make full allowance for the difficulties of the country.

By stressing that the whole society must correctly treat the intellectuals, we do not mean that there is no longer a need for the intellectuals to remold themselves. Intellectuals should learn from the workers and peasants, integrate themselves with the latter and identify with the latter in thoughts and feelings. But the present meaning of this "remolding" is different from its previous meaning. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The working class should steadily transform the whole society in the course of class struggle and the struggle with the natural world and at the same time, remold itself. The working class should continuously study in the course of its work and gradually overcome its own shortcomings and should never cease to do so." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") This self-remolding of the working class is also applicable to the intellectuals. Intellectuals should pay attention to educating themselves in communist ideas, and the party members among the intellectuals in particular should demand higher standards of themselves and thus preserve the purity of communist ideas. We oppose the argument of regarding the

intellectuals as an alien force on the pretext that they should be remolded and negating that they are part of the working class. We must also not deny that the intellectuals should remold themselves ideologically just because we affirm that they are part of the working class. We must guard against these two kinds of one-sidedness.

Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out that with regard to the ideological remodeling of intellectuals, it is imperative to carry it out in the light of their characteristics. He showed three ways for achieving this goal: "One is through the investigations of and practice in social life; the other is through the practice in their professions; and yet another is through the study of general political theories." ("Report on the Question Concerning Intellectuals") These three ways are interrelated and mutually complementary. Furthermore, different intellectuals have their own distinctive characteristics in ideological remodeling. History has proved that this is an effective and successful experience. Is it not precisely in this way that many of our country's intellectuals, whether in the period of the democratic revolution or in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, remolded their ideology and then proceeded to recognize communism and went on to become communists?

The 12th party congress has attached extreme importance to the role of education, science and culture in the four modernizations program and placed earnest hopes on the intellectuals. We are convinced that so long as we better implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, we will surely be able to further bring the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals into play and enable them to victoriously fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the 12th party congress along with the workers and peasants.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON UPRISING OF YU DONGCHEN

HK150825 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Wu Jingzhong [0702 6855 6988]: "Academic Symposium on the Uprising of Yu Dongchen Held in Dazu County, Sichuan"]

[Text] An "Academic Symposium on Antiforeignism and the Uprising of Yu Dongchen" was recently held at Dazu County, Sichuan, where Yu started the uprising, by units concerned such as the editorial board of SHEHUI KEXUE YANJIU [SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH]. Nearly 50 scholars and archivists of modern Chinese history from various provinces and cities such as Sichuan, Tianjin and Hunan joined the symposium at which nearly 30 theses were collected.

It was the first symposium on such a topic since the founding of the republic. Under the guidance of Marxism, the participants spoke out freely and all aired their own views. All along the symposium was imbued with vitality and vivacity. Emphasis was placed on the significance and effect of antiforeignism on modern Chinese history, its nature and class structure, its connection with the uprising of Yu Dongchen, its influence on the Yi He Tuan movement, the appraisal of the slogan "Support the Qing and exterminate foreigners" proclaimed during the uprising of Yu Dongchen, and the evaluation of historical figures such as Yu Dongchen, Jiang Zanchen, Zhou Han, and He Jinsheng. Such discussions have filled in the gaps in the study of modern Chinese history. Some comrades pointed out that the 40-year period of antiforeignism from the Guiyang incident in 1861 to the uprising of Jing Tingbin in 1902 was the largest movement in modern Chinese history. It was nearly an ubiquitous, nationwide movement, extending to Heilongjiang in the north and to the western border, involving people from all walks of life. It struck relentless blows at the imperialist invaders and the rule of the feudalistic Qing. It directly triggered off, and at the same time, joined forces with, the Yi He Tuan movement. It thus marked a glorious chapter in modern Chinese history. In the past, for various reasons, little attention has been paid to the study of this historical event which involved a great number of people and a vast territory and was of a long duration and great significance. Consequently, little achievement has been made. It should be noted that, at present, people in most localities are confronted with a problem as to the treatment and appraisal of local incidents when they compile archives. This has to be urgently studied and answered by the history field. Participating members hoped that the symposium would serve as a starting point on this particular subject.

CSO: 010501

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' DISCUSSES FEUDAL STATESMAN YE LU-CHUCAI

HK150639 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yu Ling [0060 0407] in the "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "A Correct Appraisal of Ye Lu-chucai"]

[Text] Ye Lu-chucai was an outstanding feudal statesman of Qidan nationality in the 13th century of our country. In his work "On Ye Lu-chucai" (NORTHEAST NORMAL COLLEGE JOURNAL, No 3, 1982), Yang Shusen said that his political activities played a substantial role in directing the Mongolians toward "change after the pattern of Hans," in stimulating the transformation of the Mongolian ways of exploitation and of government, in restoring social production in the early Yuan dynasty and in other fields. His activities made contributions to history. The article said that Ye Lu-chucai was a widely read man well versed in Confucian classics, history, astronomy, geography, ancient laws and mathematics. He was also well trained in music and medicine. He was also capable of "writing a composition in an impromptu manner or without previous thought." He was not just a scholar of erudite learning. He also distinguished himself for his outstanding political abilities. These qualifications of his met the needs of history then. They continuously won him the trust of Mongolian rulers. His idea of devotion to the emperor was favorably viewed by Genghis Khan, who "ordered his followers to arrange an interview."

The article said that given the limits of the era and the prevailing conditions, Ye Lu-chucai's political ideas and activities really did not exceed the scope of feudal rule. He was also unable to go beyond the bounds of the then prevailing historical conditions to put forth anything new. All he could do was to put forth some measures suited to the rule of the territory of the Hans and based on the traditional feudal system of the central plains, doing so within the bounds of social reality. In relation to the time after the Mongolian rulers had brought backward modes and systems of production to the areas of the central plains, his measures were of great significance and were advanced and compatible with the needs of historical development. In regard to social production, he advised against turning the central plains into pastures, thus preventing the agricultural economy in the north from suffering still greater destruction. He also advised against butchery, saving many innocent people from being further slaughtered. He was against the ruling class indulging in

exploitation and looting, thus allowing the people a little time to breathe in engaging in simple reproduction. All these undoubtedly played a given role in restoring social production in the early Yuan dynasty. Second, as far as national relations were concerned, the then contradictions among nationalities were extremely acute. Ye Lu-chuc'ai's various measures did not deepen the process followed by these contradictions. On the contrary, they prodded the Mongolian ruler into accepting the "Han law" and gradually adjusting to the issue of ruling the areas of the central plains. This not only helped relieve the tense relations among nationalities, but also stimulated the movement of the Mongolian society in the direction of the feudal system. This played a positive role in the development of the history of Mongolia. The great unity of the Yuan dynasty was of far-reaching significance in the history of our country and represented an important stage in the development of our country into a unified multinational nation. Apart from being conducive to more harmonious relations among various nationalities, Ye Lu-chuc'ai's measures paved the way for the unification of the north in the period of Wo Kuo-taihan. They also enabled the rule of the central plains to be initially stable, providing conditions for the appearance of a situation of great unity of the country. In this sense, Ye Lu-chuc'ai also had some achievements to his credit.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU PREFECTURE SELECTS YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES

SK240531 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Standing Committee members of the Jiuquan Prefectural CPC Committee studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, focusing on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause. They thoroughly understood that conscientious implementation of the principle of building a revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent cadres contingent is an important guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and for fulfilling the party's general task in the new period.

After study and discussion, they held that the development of Jiuquan Prefecture and the building of a marketable grain base require a great number of cadres who have both ability and political integrity. (Mao Zhiyong), deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, said: The 12th CPC Congress further affirmed the principle of selecting and training successors to the revolutionary cause and, in the elections for leading bodies of the CPC Central Committee, set an example for us to follow. We should put this work high on the agenda of CPC committees and earnestly attend to it. As far as Jiuquan Prefecture is concerned, we should emphasize two tasks: 1) Emancipating our minds, broadening our outlook and formulating plans to select a great number of fine young and middle-aged cadres and 2) showing concern and respect for veteran cadres and educating and helping new cadres, facilitating the cooperation between them and replacing the veterans with new cadres to invigorate our organizations at various levels.

(Guo Zhifa), Standing Committee member and organization department director of the prefectural CPC committee, said: Since the party's third plenary session, the prefecture has, after conscientious examinations, selected a number of cadres to install in the leading bodies of various county and municipality CPC committees and governments. Their average age is 44, one-fourth of them have had a college education or higher. This is a good beginning. In the future, we should implement to the letter the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress to boldly replenish leading bodies at various levels with a great number of fine young and middle-aged cadres.

The Standing Committee members also worked out specific initial measures for improving the work of selecting young and middle-aged cadres.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BAINQEN ERDINI TO VISIT GANNAN PREFECTURE, GANSU

SK200507 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Bainqen Erdini Goigy Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the China Buddhist Association, was interviewed by our reporter before leaving for Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture for inspection.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: People of various nationalities across the vast territory of the motherland are jubilant over the great success of the 12th CPC Congress. I feel very happy to be able to go to Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture for inspection at this excellent moment when all fronts are working for the four modernizations with soaring enthusiasm.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said that the purposes for his visit are 1) to inspect how the party's policies on nationalities affairs, religion and united front work are being implemented; 2) to extend warm greetings to the people of various nationalities; 3) to publicize the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress to develop the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity; and 4) to officiate at some Buddhist ceremonies.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini advised the masses of monks and believers not to have the idea that the more (?offerings) at the ceremonies, the better. He said: As far as I am concerned, offerings are absolutely not necessary. I will feel sorry if you offer me so much that your production and livelihood are badly influenced.

He urged the masses of monks and believers to rally closely around the CPC Central Committee and, under the guidance of the line, principles and policies set forth at the 12th CPC Congress, strengthen the unity among Han, Zang and other nationalities and the unity within each nationality, work hard with concerted efforts and achieve the goal of leading a new socialist life characterized by prosperity, happiness and a bright future.

CSO: 4005/24

'NANFANG RIBAO' ON CRITICIZERS' FEAR OF RETALIATION

HK300931 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 4

["Jottings on Reading Letters" by Shan Ping [1472 1627]: "My Thoughts and Feelings After Reading 'Readers' Postscripts'"]

[Text] It is my job to read letters from readers every day as soon as my office hours begin. In reading these letters, I have been struck by a common practice of all the readers who have written to us--each of them has attached a postscript to the end of their letters. Some of the postscripts are aimed at asking those who receive the letters not to transfer the letters to lower levels, others are aimed at explaining that the writers have not used their real signatures and names; still others are aimed at requesting those who receive the letters not to send replies to the address of the writers or to send contribution fees to the writers, and so forth.

Here, I have selected two examples of such postscripts at random. A reader called Hong Huazhu attached to his letter the following postscript: One thing I should make clear to you is that I am the writer of the article entitled "Giving a Banquet to Production Inspectors--an Open Violation of the 'Guiding Principles,'" but when I sent the article to you at the beginning of this month, I used a pseudonym. Why did I use a pseudonym? The chief reason is because I am afraid of retaliation; therefore, it is only aimed at avoiding trouble in the future. Another reader called Liu Kuning also repeatedly requested that when his article was published, his real name should not be given in order to avoid trouble.

A little analysis will show that though the motives and content of these postscripts vary, they are mainly aimed at avoiding future trouble as our reader Hong Huazhu did. During the past few years, we have indeed improved our party work style. As a result, the practice of democracy in carrying out criticism and self-criticism has become more common and everywhere we can find leading comrades at all levels who are pleased at hearing their mistakes criticized and who correct their mistakes as soon as people criticize them. However, there are still a large number of people who are angry at criticism and who retaliate against those who criticize their mistakes. Some of them even use the instrument of dictatorship to find and persecute the critics. Thus, it is only natural that the readers attach

"postscripts" to their letters and conceal their real names in order to avoid future trouble.

Perhaps, some people will say that since it is right to adhere to truth and to be brave at fighting unhealthy trends, there is no need to fear and no need to conceal one's real name. There is something in their words, but this writer does not dare to completely agree with their view. This is because, true, it is a normal phenomenon to use one's real name to disclose and criticize unhealthy practices in an area or a unit where there is a good party work style, but the fact that some readers have to use pseudonyms has proved that in some areas and units there is not a good party work style and a normal democratic life. This has forced the critics to use pseudonyms to carry out the struggle. Why should this practice be blamed! In my opinion, the fact that the readers have to use pseudonyms to criticize unhealthy practices provides the leaders in the relevant units and departments with good reason for making a careful self-examination.

In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the construction of the two civilizations should be guaranteed and maintained by socialist democracy and that socialist democracy should be extended to all aspects of life. The new party constitution also clearly stipulates that party cadres must "consciously accept the criticism and supervision of the party and the masses of people" and that "retaliation and frame-ups should be strictly forbidden." When we are conscientiously studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress at present, we should strictly forbid the unhealthy practice of retaliation and fully develop socialist democracy in order to heighten the people's sense of responsibility as masters of the country, give play to the initiative and creativity of the masses of people, rally them closely around the party and rouse them to strive to create an overall new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI REGIONAL MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

Rally Opens

HK150359 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Summary] This morning, activists and representatives of advanced units in planned parenthood work from all places throughout Guangxi region and responsible persons of all prefectures, municipalities and counties, Liuzhou Railroad Bureau, PLA units stationed in the region and all relevant units at the regional level, attended the opening ceremony of the rally in the hall of the regional people's government to commend the advanced units and activists in planned parenthood work in 1981. Some 400 people were present. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region, including Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huaxin, Luo Libin, Lin Kewu and Shi Zhaotang; as well as responsible persons of the regional CPPCC committee, including Zhang Hua, Gao Tianmei and Lu Yannan, attended the opening ceremony. (Feng Shouqian), member of the regional planned parenthood leadership group, presided over the rally. Luo Libin, regional CPC committee standing committee member, regional people's government vice (?chairman) and head of the regional planned parenthood leadership group, spoke at the rally, demanding that CPC committees at all levels and people's government, in particular principal leading members of the party and the government, strengthen leadership over planned parenthood. Leading members of all prefectures, municipalities and counties must seriously study, publicize and implement the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities on planned parenthood and help cadres and the masses eliminate the latter's confused ideas about planned parenthood.

Meeting Ends

HK161412 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Summary] The 4-day regional meeting on commending planned parenthood work successfully ended this morning in Nanning. The meeting called on the broad masses of planned parenthood workers throughout the region to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress and implement the spirit of the congress to do a better job in the region's planned parenthood work.

Regional party and government leaders Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai, Luo Libin, Shi Zhaotang and Li Lin and responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Zhang Hua, Gao Tianmei and others attended the closing ceremony.

Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: "This meeting has commended 221 advanced units and activities in planned parenthood work, which shows that, under the guidance of the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee and the leadership of party and government organizations at all levels, a new situation has been created in the field of planned parenthood work." He added: "Practicing planned parenthood is one of our fundamental national policies and we should implement guiding principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to do well in planned parenthood work. Various prefectures, municipalities and counties should establish planned parenthood committees and more capable cadres should be assigned to this work. Relevant organizations should also be established in communes to grasp planned parenthood work." He stressed that party and government leading organs at all levels should commend and award those units and individuals who have achieved marked results in planned parenthood work and severely deal with the cases of sabotaging planned parenthood work. "The emphasis of planned parenthood work should be placed in the rural areas and measures should be adopted to persuade peasants to practice birth control." He called on party and government organizations at all levels to "strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work and those who are present at the meeting to carry forward their achievements and do their best to promote planned parenthood work in the region."

Li Lin, vice chairman of the regional people's government, also spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ADJUST BEIJING PLAN TO CONTROL POPULATION SIZE

HK260434 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Zhao Dongri in ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL [JIANZHU ZAZHI]]

[Text] According to the city's overall planning project, Beijing's population should be no more than 10 million--a rural population of 3.5 million, an urban population of four million and a population of 2.5 million in suburban counties and towns.

The best way to keep Beijing's population under 10 million is to adjust the labour structure stipulated in the project.

The proportion of rural population planned in the project is too big. The rural population should be two million and the urban population (including that of suburban counties) eight million.

If 55 percent of the urban population were employed, then the work force would be 4.4 million. And, those employed in the industry would drop from 1.39 million to one million. The work force in the service trade would increase from 2.2 million to 3.4 million.

In the rural areas, the average per capita area of arable land decreased from 2.5 mu (0.17 hectare) in 1957 to 1.2 mu (0.08 hectare) in 1979. So, it is necessary to save every inch of land.

Water consumption in Beijing has already exceeded the critical limit of its usable water resources. City residents consume seven per cent, industries 28 per cent, and agriculture 65 per cent.

Under the present situation, the per capita daily water consumption is around 190 litres. It will be increased to 400 litres after 20 years. Then, the water shortage will be even more serious because a total of 5.5 billion or six billion cubic metres of water will be needed.

As industry consumes huge amounts of water--three or four times more than that of residential use--it is feasible that equipment that consumes a great deal of water may be transferred to enterprises in other provinces.

The city's rice paddy fields also consume lots of water--600 million cubic metres. There is every reason to convert them into dry farmland to fully ensure water supplies in Beijing.

CSO: 4000/5

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN OFFICIAL ON CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

HK281119 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Recorded speech by Ma Shaoyun, deputy director of the provincial family planning office: "Implement the Guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, Fulfill the Task of Controlling Population Growth"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Population has always been an extremely important issue in China's economic and social development. Family planning is a basic policy of our state. We must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. According to this target, it is necessary to keep the population of our province within 63 million by the end of this century. This is a glorious task entrusted to us by history.

After studying the documents of the 12th party congress and analyzing the actual situation on family planning in our province, we have full confidence in fulfilling this glorious task. In recent years, we have experienced an inevitable peak in the number of births in our province. However, the provincial CPC committee and people's government attach great importance to this problem and the CPC committees and governments at various levels and the various departments have made concerted efforts so that we still have achieved gratifying results in family work. Take the year 1980 for example. The population growth throughout the province was kept within 7 per thousand. Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued in February this year an instruction on further doing a good job of family planning work, the situation in our province has been more gratifying. In the first half of this year, the number of people who made arrangements for family planning increased by 200-300 percent over the same period of last year. A large number of advanced models have also emerged. The leading bodies at various levels in Changde Prefecture attach great importance and pay close attention to this work. In the first half of this year, the natural population growth of the whole prefecture was reduced to 2.38 per thousand and the annual growth is estimated at around 6 per thousand. Now, there are many localities and units learning from Changde Prefecture. This is a very gratifying phenomenon.

The key to fulfilling the population plan in the new period and creating a new situation in family planning work lies in the principal responsible

Comrades of the CPC committees and governments at various levels and the various departments and units. Like the leaders of Changde Prefecture, we should genuinely understand the great importance of family planning work and place it in an important position. It is necessary for us to be sensible people and not muddleheaded officials. It is necessary to understand the party's line, principles and policies and the actual situation in our locality and department and be good at integrating the two aspects. It is necessary to understand the history, present conditions and tendency of population growth, the relationship between population and social economy and construction and the experience, problems and methods of family planning work. If we understand these points and combine theory with practice, we can easily handle the work.

Family planning is a major issue that has a strong bearing on the future of the state, nation and cultural construction. If we fail to understand these important problems and make mistakes, we shall harm the state and the people and cause great losses. In the second half of last year, a few comrades lost vigilance, failed to keep abreast of the situation and took a vacillating attitude toward family planning work, with the result that population growth in a few localities got out of control. We should conscientiously draw lessons from this.

In order to fulfill the population plan of our province in the new period, we should also, like Changde Prefecture, pay close attention to this work. First, it is necessary to pay attention to the publicity and education of family planning. The aim of conducting propaganda and education work is to transform the people's ideology, constantly raise the ideological level of the masses and improve the political quality of the people. This is a job for building a foundation. In family planning work, we should put the stress on the rural areas. It is necessary to pay close attention to, and do a good job of, family planning work and consider it an important component part of building spiritual civilization. We should gradually build up a contingent of propaganda workers who are dedicated to their work, have a strong party spirit, are full of drive and have a good grasp of policy. It is necessary to create public opinion, vigorously publicize the idea that "it is glorious to have only one child" in order to form a new trend and turn family planning into a conscious action of the masses.

We should also implement the policy on family planning. We should persist in conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work and put education and encouragement first. Comrade [words indistinct] said: It is our firm and unshakable policy on population to improve the quality of the population. It is necessary for the various localities to vigorously advocate late marriage and reproduction, and to strive to reduce the number of children born. It is necessary to strictly limit the number of people having two children and resolutely prevent people from having three children. In some localities, there is a high percentage of people having three children and some people even have five or six children. This state of affairs should by no means be continued and should be brought to the attention of the leading comrades at various levels.

We should also formulate and improve different forms of policy on family planning. In some localities, the two responsibility systems of production have been practiced side by side. This is proving to be effective and we should promptly sum up and improve this experience. In some localities, a quota system has been used to limit reproduction. This is a good form. The various localities should adopt some effective measures in light of the actual conditions. Controlling population growth in a planned way is a great undertaking and a serious task. Provided that we take the guidelines of the 12th party congress as our guide and, under the leadership of the CPC committees at various levels, pay attention to various types of specific work, we will certainly be able to fulfill the task of controlling population growth and, with our practical action, do our bit for the realization of the grand objective set forth by the 12th party congress.

1991 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI PLANE CRASH SAID RESULT OF HIJACK ATTEMPT

OW230417 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep. 22 (CNA)--The plane crash near Kweilin, Kwangsi last April 26 in which 112 people were killed was the result of a hijacking attempt, according to an intelligence report.

The report identified the hijacker as a junior officer in the Red Army stationed in Canton.

On the pretext of visiting his father, a senior officer in Kwangsi, the young man boarded the Trident jet which was carrying tourists to the scenic city of Kweilin.

Shortly after takeoff, the officer went to the cockpit, pretending to inquire about the weather. Instead, he whipped out a pistol and pointed it at the pilot and instructed him to fly the plane to a place outside the mainland.

A struggle between the hijacker and the pilot ensued and the plane went out of control and crashed in a mountainous region in Kung County near Kweilin, the report said.

Red China has never announced the cause of the air accident, the worst on the Chinese mainland.

Last July 25, five young men tried to hijack an Ilyushin-18 jetliner to Taiwan in the vicinity of Shanghai. They were all executed for the abortive hijacking.

Five days later, another plane hijacking attempt was reported. Intelligence reports indicated that it involved a military transport plane which was flying from Nanking to Peiping.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIFTH HENAN PROVINCIAL SPORTS MEET OPENS 19 SEP

HK211034 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Summary] The Fifth Henan Provincial Sports Meet opened in Zhengzhou this morning.

"Responsible comrades of the provincial party, government and military organizations, including Liu Jie, Dai Suli, (Hu Shanglin), Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang (?Sede), Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, (Han Jingcao), Shang Tan, (Wang Bingzhang), Song Yuxi, (Guo Tan), (Zhang Zhixia) and (Zhao Zhengfu), attended the opening ceremony today."

At 9 a.m., (Weng Shaofeng), deputy director of the sports meet organization committee and director of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, announced the opening of the sports meet. (Han Jingcao), secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, vice governor and director of the sports meet organization committee, delivered an opening speech.

"He said: Preparations of this sports meet have been made under the inspiration of doing our jobs well and scoring excellent achievements in order to usher in the 12th party congress. Attending the sports meet are 8 municipalities directly under the provincial authorities, 10 prefectures, the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau and the Zhongyuan oilfield, with a total of 20 delegations and more than 2,300 sportsmen and sportswomen, coaches, referees, working personnel and journalists. This is a grand sports gathering of an unprecedented scale in our province since the founding of the PRC. It fully shows that physical culture undertakings in our province are flourishing. It is necessary, through this provincial sports meet, to reflect the mental outlook on the physical culture front in our province, which is characterized by struggling in unity, working hard for the prosperity of the country and boldly scaling new heights. We should strive to score a number of achievements, discover a number of new talented persons, promote the extensive development of mass physical activities, enhance the physical ability and the sports ability of the people in order to lay a foundation for the fifth national sports meet and make new contributions to the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th party congress, it is necessary for the provincial sports meet to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, step up the building of

socialist spiritual civilization and, through various competitions and mass activities, display the communist ideas and outlook of physical culture ranks. It should, with an enhanced revolutionary spirit, inspire the masses and influence the society. This makes it necessary for the sportsmen and sportswomen, coaches, referees and all working personnel to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress, implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, arm ourselves with communist ideology and train our ranks into a generation of new people who have ideals, morality, culture and discipline."

Representatives of the sportsmen and sportswomen also spoke at the meeting.

After the opening ceremony, a brilliant performance of parachuting, children gymnastics and model airplanes was held.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI PREFECTURAL CADRES PUNISHED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

HK240616 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] (Yu Zhengshui), member of the Yichang Prefectural Communications Bureau CPC Committee and deputy bureau director; (Gui Chengwu), chief engineer of the prefectural shipping subbureau; and (Liu Yaoming), head of the transport section of the prefectural communications bureau, took advantage of their positions and powers to embezzle state money and property.

In accordance with the law, the Yichang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Yu Zhengshui) to 2 years' imprisonment, (Gui Chengwu) to 3 years' imprisonment and (Liu Yaoming) to 1 year's imprisonment with a 2-year reprieve. It also confiscated all their money and property which they corruptly extorted and received and the cash and material objects which they illegally controlled.

In the period when the big river was dammed up because of the Changjiang River Gezhouba project, in collusion with members of the leadership group, including (Gui Chengwu) and (Liu Yaoming), (Yu Zhengshui) took advantage of his position as the head of the temporary dam wharf construction command and resorted to such illegal undertakings as making false or repetitious reports so that the state and the collective incurred losses of money amounting to some 20,000 yuan. The three of them shared cash and materials which amounted to some 6,400 yuan. They received and extorted bribes of some 2,000 yuan. The masses were all satisfied with their punishment.

CSO: 6005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN PREPARES FOR WINTER CONSCRIPTION WORK

HK290820 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] This year's winter conscription work in our province will begin on 1 October and end before 22 November. By now, all the prefectures and municipalities have already finished making preparations for the conscription work.

This year recruits will be chosen from among rural youths from households where there is sufficient labor and where people have received education at or above junior middle school level. In minority nationality areas and remote mountainous areas where education is underdeveloped, the educational level of recruits can be lowered. In urban areas and county towns, the recruits will only be chosen from among those who have just graduated from senior middle schools this year, and will not be chosen from the young employees in party and government organizations, institutions and enterprises or from among the students who are studying in various schools.

The recruitment work will be carried out in the following way: The candidates are to enroll at the conscription center in the district where their residence has been registered. Those who satisfactorily pass the medical and the examination of their political backgrounds will be permitted to join the PLA by the prefectural and municipal conscription offices.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONFISCATING WEAPONS

HK250644 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 20 September, calling for thoroughly ferreting out and confiscating all firearms, ammunition, explosives and other weapons scattered in society.

The circular said that due to the consequences of the Great Cultural Revolution and other events, there are a certain number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other weapons scattered in society. Some of them have been used by criminals in sabotage which might seriously jeopardize the personal safety of citizens and social order. In order to safeguard social order and construction of the four modernizations, and protect the life and property of the people, the provincial people's government decided to thoroughly and comprehensively ferret out and confiscate all weapons scattered in society in accordance with the state's ordinances and regulations concerned.

The circular laid down the following demands.

1. The firearms, ammunition, explosives and other weapons to be ferreted out include: all privately concealed firearms and ammunition such as pistols, rifles, submachineguns, machineguns, sports guns, air guns and [word indistinct] guns which can fire metal bullets; all privately concealed and carried weapons such as daggers, sharp knives and so on; and all privately concealed dangerous explosives such as dynamite, detonators, blasting fuses, and so on.
2. All the above-mentioned firearms, ammunition, explosives and other weapons which are privately concealed and produced must be handed over to local public security substations or the public security divisions of the units to which the owners of these items belong within 2 months following the promulgation of this circular. Those who fail to do so in the allotted time, as soon as detected, will be seriously penalized according to criminal law and the penalty regulations of security administration.
3. Those who have to hold various firearms, including hunting rifles and sports guns, because of their working needs, and want to register and apply for firearms permits according to the firearms administration regulations

of the PRC, must report to the public security organs of their own counties and municipalities to fulfill the registration procedure within 2 months following the promulgation of this circular. Those who fail to do so within the allotted time shall be regarded as privately concealing firearms.

4. The leading people of all units which produce, store, transport, sell and use firearms, ammunition and explosives; all plants, mines, sites of capital construction and water conservancy projects, and communes and brigades in rural areas, which consume a large amount of explosives; must take full responsibility to immediately make inventories of their warehouses. If shortages or losses of explosives are discovered, they are required to promptly conduct investigations and take appropriate measures. The public security organs concerned must exercise their authority in supervision, urging those units which violate the administration regulations for firearms, ammunition and explosives to take remedial measures.

5. All units which produce and sell explosives without authorization must be banned, and all explosives which they have produced must be confiscated. In addition, the leading people of these units will have to assume legal responsibility for the unauthorized production of explosives.

6. All organs, schools, plants, mines, enterprises, nonproductive public organs, neighborhood organizations in towns, communes and brigades in rural areas must carry out a propaganda and education drive among staff members and workers and commune members; and properly accomplish the investigation and confiscation work by mobilizing all forces and depending on the broad masses of the people. Those who make contributions in informing against others who conceal firearms, ammunition and weapons should be commended or rewarded. Those who retaliate against others who report their crimes must be penalized according to the law.

7. Public security organs must speed up the investigation of those exposed cases concerning concealed firearms, ammunition and explosives, thoroughly ferret out and confiscate all these materials, and seriously penalize the criminals concerned in good time.

8. Railway, shipping and civil aviation departments must strengthen security checks of passengers, confiscate all illegally carried firearms and explosives, inform the units to which the owners of these materials belong, and urge them to seriously handle these cases. Those especially serious cases should be handed over to local public security organs for handling according to the law.

This circular of the provincial people's government comes into effect upon its promulgation.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JIANGXI MARKS 'ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE' ANNIVERSARY

OW271311 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government and the Jiangxi reporters station of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE [CHINA NEWS AGENCY] jointly held a tea party this morning to mark the 30th founding anniversary of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE and its Jiangxi reporters station.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE is a news agency exclusively serving Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots and foreign citizens of Chinese descent. At present ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE transmits news to Hong Kong via special satellite relay. It also transmits news dispatches to other countries. It publishes ZHONGGUO XINWEN [CHINA NEWS] and photographs in Beijing and Hong Kong, and thus conveys written as well as pictorial news about the motherland to our compatriots overseas.

At the party Xu Qin, standing committee member of the Jiangxi provincial party committee and vice governor of Jiangxi, extended his congratulations. He urged the Jiangxi reporters station of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE to use diverse and lively means in reporting on Jiangxi's political and economic situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on Jiangxi's history, geography, culture, art, local conditions and customs, and places of historic interest and scenic beauty. He urged the station to publicize our beautiful motherland and the superiority of socialism and to arouse patriotism among Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots by reporting on the beauty of the motherland and praising socialist practices. He called on the comrades attending the tea party to unite still more closely, to firmly advance along the course charted by the 12th CPC National Congress and to strive to accomplish the party's strategic objective and promote the sacred cause of the motherland's reunification.

Also present at the tea party were Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the standing committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, Li Shizhang, vice governor of Jiangxi; Zhu Kaiquan, vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of various provincial departments concerned and various press units.

6.00 24/9/82

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI MEETING OF ADVANCED

SK181005 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of advanced collectives and individuals in militia building and in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, sponsored by the provincial military district, was ceremoniously inaugurated on 17 September. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of party, government and army departments, including Liang Buting, Zha-xi-wang-xu, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, (Yang Xilin), (Zuo-nan-cai-lang), Wu Xhengrong, Wang Wenying, (Yu Zhongyan), Du Bingguang, (Meng Yundan), (Xu Guangzhong), (Liu Sichu), [name indistinct], (Su Zhansan) and (Huang Yingguang), and (Zhang Jisheng), director of the mass work department of the political department of the Lanzhou PLA units. Also attending the meeting were 391 representatives of advanced militia collectives and individuals from all fronts of the province and some 1,000 specially invited representatives of the PLA units and militia departments in Xining.

(Yu Zhongyan), deputy commander of the provincial military district, made an opening address at the meeting. Song Lin, deputy secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Song Lin expressed warm congratulations on the convening of the meeting.

Comrade Song Lin urged cadres, soldiers and militiamen to conscientiously study and propagate the guidelines of the 12th party congress, thoroughly understand the great significance of the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and strive to be fine cadres, soldiers and militiamen who have ideals, moral character and knowledge, and who abide by discipline. He said: In conducting activities on the construction of the spiritual civilization, we should continue to emphasize the communist ideological education and work hard to foster a self-sacrificing spirit to fight for communism. At the same time, we should work hard to study culture and science so as to be new men with communist ideals and modern scientific and technical knowledge.

Wang Wenying, delegate to the 12th party congress and political commissar of the provincial military district, discussed the grand occasion and epoch-making significance of the 12th party congress and introduced the guidelines and documents of the congress. He urged party committees at all levels of PLA units to strengthen the organizations and the leadership by study of the congress guidelines.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI MEETING ON WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK101226 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Summary] From 3-8 September, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Xian on work concerning intellectuals. This was the first time that the province held a special meeting to look into the problems and work concerning intellectuals. The comrades attending this meeting studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and are resolved to use the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress as a guiding principle and to open up a new prospect of work concerning intellectuals.

Those attending the meeting were the deputy secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CPC committees who are in charge of cultural and educational work, the directors of the organization departments and propaganda departments of all prefectural and municipal CPC committees and responsible comrades of all departments, committees and relevant bureaus of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government and intellectual work inspection offices. Provincial CPC committee secretary Chen Yuanfang, deputy secretary (Bai Wenhua) and provincial CPC committee standing committee member (Wu Qingyun) spoke at the meeting. Comrades of some units introduced their experiences.

The provincial CPC committee attached great importance to this meeting. Before the meeting was held, it studied work concerning intellectuals many times, and during the meeting, it held a standing committee meeting to listen to the report on the meeting, discussed some practical problems concerning the implementation of the policies on intellectuals and gave important instructions.

The meeting exchanged experiences in inspecting work concerning intellectuals. The inspections were undertaken on a large scale and lasted 6 months, beginning in March this year. It initially summed up experiences in work concerning intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It discussed the problems concerning the management of professional and technical cadres by stages and the stabilization of the rank of professional and technical cadres in distant border and mountain areas.

The meeting held: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has achieved very great results in implementing the policies on intellectuals. This must be affirmed. However, we must also see that we have not completely implemented the party's policies on intellectuals, have not fully aroused intellectuals' enthusiasm and have not given full play to their role." The meeting pointed out: "Intellectuals are an important force on which the four modernizations rely. Negating the role of intellectuals is to negate and strike blows at the four modernizations." The meeting stressed: "We must understand the situation, strive to do work concerning intellectuals well, resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, change the outlook of our province and open up a new prospect for the four modernizations."

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG SPORTS MEET OPENING CEREMONY

SK180418 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] With the happy occasion when the people are celebrating the successful conclusion of the 12th party congress, the opening ceremony of our province's 12th sports meet was solemnly held on the morning of 18 September. Early in the morning, some 20,000 spectators in Jinan thronged toward the provincial stadium from all directions to view the opening ceremony.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial government including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, Zhou Zhenxing, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Wang Baomin, Liu Zhongqian and Ding Fangming; leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including (Zhang Feng), and (Ouyang Ping); and responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee and Jinan municipality such as Yu Xiu, Xu Meisheng, Wang Liang and Li Yuanrong. Also present at the opening ceremony were Lu Shengyun, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. The opening ceremony was presided over by Ding Fangming, vice chairman of the sports meet organizational committee and deputy governor.

Participating in this sports meet are some 2,000 athletes, coaches, referees and personnel. This is the largest sports meet ever held in our province since the founding of China. Encouraged by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, the athletes are full of pride and enthusiasm and have high morale, pledging to make good achievements and new records in order to create a new situation in our province's sports event. Comrade Li Zichao, chairman of the sports meet organizational committee and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an opening address.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HONG KONG PAPER CHAIRMAN MOURNED IN SHANGHAI

OW201219 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpts] A memorial service to bid farewell to the late Mr Mei Wending was held at the Shanghai Longhua Funeral Parlor on the morning of 12 September.

The late Mr Mei Wending was a member of the Guangdong CPPCC Committee and chairman of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO. After failing to respond to any medical treatment, he died of a stomach ailment in Shanghai on 5 September. He was 78.

Liao Chengzhi, Lian Guan, Lin Xiude, Zhuang Yanlin, Hu Jisheng, Liao Mengxing, Li Yimang, Yin Linping, Zuo Hongtao, Wang Kuang, Li Jusheng, Cui Yitian, Fei Yimin, Su Wuzi and Wang Kuancheng sent condolence messages and wreaths.

Attending the memorial service were Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai; Zhang Chengzong, head of the united front department of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Jing Renqiu, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; Zhang Shizhu, secretary general of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Ma Da, editor in chief of the Shanghai WEN HUI BAO, and others.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN FORUM ON CPC HISTORY, REVOLUTIONARY BASES

HK241124 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Summary] A seminar on the history of the CPC during the period of the agrarian revolution opened in Chengdu on 22 September. The meeting was opened by (Xiao Xiaoqing), secretary general of the party history research center. Other responsible comrades of the party history research center also attended the meeting. Also present was Yang Chao, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee. Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the National CPPCC, gave a speech at the meeting. He said: "After the victorious conclusion of the 12th party congress, the Central Party History Research Center held a grand meeting here to discuss specific questions (?in the history of the party) since the agrarian revolution. This displays the spirit of the party history research personnel of seizing the moment."

This meeting, sponsored by the Central Party History Research Center, emphatically discussed the specific question of revolutionary bases. There has never been such a meeting before. All participants felt free to speak and expressed their own opinions concerning specific problems in the revolutionary bases. Also attending the seminar were responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, Chengdu PLA units, relevant central departments and responsible comrades from other provinces and municipalities (Ye Konggui), Zhang Xiushu, (Huang Chengfan), (Li Wenxing), (Wu Jianan), (Li Yu), (Chen Zhi), (Jia Jixu), (Chen Wen), (Chen Qiwu), (Wang Jingxun), (Ge Changqing), Peng Shilu and (Pei Zhong).

USC: 4000/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG MEETING STRESSES LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK110418 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The 17th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee opened in Urumqi on 7 September. In the past few days the members of all nationalities have seriously studied and discussed the 12th party congress documents.

They held: Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed in his report the program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To achieve this vast program, we must do well in building leadership groups at all levels that can create a new situation. We must maintain the orientation of having the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and select and promote to the leadership groups people with ability and political integrity and genuine talent who work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations. We should let them display their talents and be steeled and matured in actual work. The new and old cadres should closely cooperate. In this way we will certainly open up a new situation in work.

The committee members held: We must strictly uphold the political criteria in promoting middle-aged and young cadres, and promote those with strong party spirit and good work style who dare to stick to principles. We cannot promote a single person who followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company during the Great Cultural Revolution and rose to power through rebellion, those with gravely factionalist thinking, and people who took part in beating, smashing and looting. Those who have been promoted must be resolutely purged from the leadership groups. If we allow people of these three categories into the leadership groups, we will be harming the party, the state and the people, and there will be no end of trouble for the future; when the climate is right, when there are signs of trouble in society or some disturbance in the party, they will jump out to make trouble and repeat their tricks of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The members said: We also cannot promote to the leadership groups those who oppose the line of the third plenary session and those who have seriously violated law and discipline in the economic and other fields.

A number of members said: At present there are still a very small number of people with gravely factionalist thinking in the leadership groups. There are people who are suspicious or unhappy over the third plenary session's line. There are also people with serious problems in the economic field. These people do not implement the party's correct line, principles and policies. They affect stability and unity, ruin the party work style, and are obstacles to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. They must all be removed.

Many members said during the discussion: We are extremely concerned for the building of the leadership groups. The leadership of these groups at all levels must be truly in the hands of reliable people loyal to the party's cause. We certainly cannot promote these people of five categories to the leadership groups. Only thus can the vast target of endeavor formulated by the 12th party congress be victoriously attained.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG CPC HOLDS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK201354 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee recently held a regional conference on political and legal work and decided on the following key political and legal tasks for the region: Protect and promote the realization of the strategic task of comprehensively opening up new prospects for socialist modernization; and make bounden contributions to protecting and participating in the building of a new Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized. More than 100 people attended the conference, including responsible comrades of political and legal committees of all prefectural and municipal CPC committees; responsible comrades of public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts and civil administration departments at prefectural and municipal levels; responsible comrades of departments directly under the autonomous regional authorities; and responsible comrades of departments concerned under the Xizang Military District.

Generally speaking, the whole region public order is fine and the region's border areas remain stable. There have been distinct improvements in the region's public security situation. However, the region's public order falls short of the expectations of the people. Therefore, consolidating public order will remain our arduous task for a long time to come.

The conference noted: In our region's public security work, we must continue emphasizing the urban areas, communication lines, organs, schools and enterprises. At the same time, we must energetically straighten out public security work concerning farming and pastoral areas.

The conference stressed: In consolidating public order, we must strictly draw a clear demarcation line between normal religious activities and illegal and criminal activities. Political and legal departments at all levels must protect all normal religious activities in strict accordance with the party's policy and the state law. However, we must punish according to law those counterrevolutionaries who disrupt the unity of various nationalities and the unification of the motherland under the cloak of religion. With regard to a few lawless people who pretend to be gods and ghosts, spread rumors to confuse the masses, swindle money from others and

cruelly injure or kill others, we must also enforce the law upon them according to the seriousness of each case.

The conference noted: Criminal activities in the economic field are currently important expressions of class struggle. Hitting hard at serious criminal activities in the economic field will remain a major political and legal task for a long time to come.

CSO: 4005/24

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WRITERS' LITERARY CREATION SERIES TO BE PUBLISHED

OW101447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 9 (XINHUA)--A 13-volume series by contemporary Chinese writers on literary creation will be published by next June, according to the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House.

The collection, three volumes of which have already been published, are reflections on writing, theoretical articles and commentary.

The first volume, "Lao She (1899-1966) on Literary Creation," edited by Hu Xieqing, Lao She's wife, and containing his 20 articles on his composition of "Rickshaw Boy," "Teahouse," and others, has sold 30,000 copies. An enlarged edition containing his literary commentary is being prepared.

The second volume, "Mao Dun (1896-1981) on Literary Creation," with a preface by the author himself, includes nearly all his essays spanning his literary career of 60 years.

"Ye Shengtao on Literary Creation," the third volume, is edited by literary theorist Ouyang Wenbin and prefaced by Ding Ling. It is a collection of 102 articles written between 1921 and 1981.

The other 10 volumes will contain essays by Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Bing Xin, Xia Yan, Ba Jin, Ding Ling, Tian Han, Cao Yu, Zhang Tianyi and Ai Qing.

The series, Yu Zhengkai, editor-in-chief of the literary theory section of the publishing house said, is intended for young writers to learn from the traditions of contemporary Chinese literature.

The books are edited by the writers' relatives or literary theorists. The articles are collected from various publications and some are appearing for the first time.

CSO: 4000/5

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FOREIGN GEOLOGISTS TOUR XIZANG 7-20 SEP

OW211408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Sixteen foreign geologists, led by Christian Weber, secretary-general of the International Union of Geological Sciences, have just completed a geological study tour in Tibet between September 7 and 20, sponsored by the Chinese Geological society.

The foreign scientists from Britain, Canada, France, Japan and the United States came to Tibet after attending the celebration activities marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the society held in north China's seaside summer resort of Beidaihe.

During the 800-kilometer trip from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, to Zham Kouan near the Sino-Nepalese border, they visited spectacular landforms of the Tibetan plateau and various geological structures. They focused their study on the suture belt of the Yarlungzangbo River which reflects the tectonic collision of the Eurasian block and the Indian block, ophiolite, the complete stratigraphic section of the precambrian and the tertiary system of the cenozoic era and the Yangbajain geothermal field near Lhasa.

Seven Chinese geologists including Wan Ziyi, president of the Tibetan Geological Society, accompanied the foreign scientists on the entire trip.

During the study tour, the Chinese and foreign geologists held discussions and exchanged views on the geological structure in southern Tibet and related tectonic problems.

The visiting geologists collected more than 200 kilograms of rock samples and exchanged some data with their Chinese counterparts.

CSO: 4000/5

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BEIJING SPECIAL CADRE COURSE--Beijing opens first special course for cadres. Top leaders of Beijing municipality Chen Xitong and Ma Yaoji attended the opening ceremony. The objective of the course is to train the ranks of cadres to be more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent. Enrollment is mainly for cadres in their mid-30's with high school education. The enrollment procedure is: The individual applies, the organization recommends, and fine students are selected by examination. After 2 to 3 years' study, they must reach academic level. The first class will enroll 160 students and they will study in the related departments of Beijing colleges and institutes. [HK290947 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82]

GANSU SPORTS MEET--After 8 days of exciting and gruelling matches, the 6th provincial athletic meeting closed at the gymnasium of the Lanzhou PLA units yesterday evening. Yesterday evening under brilliant lights, the gymnasium was filled with over 600 sportsmen, coaches, referees and sports workers happily getting together to celebrate the successful conclusion of the athletic meeting. Joining them were responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC committee, the Lanzhou PLA units, the provincial military district and Lanzhou municipality including Feng Jixin, Xiao Hua, Li Dengying, Du Yide, Li Bin, Wang Yaohua, Li Qiyang, Gao Jinchun, Wu Zhinguo, Yang Shutang, (Wang Zhiyan), (Lu Dongying), (Lan Tianmin), (Bai Ganbiao), (Liu Jue) and (Wu Xiouliang) and members of the organizational committee of the meeting. [Excerpt] [SK280519 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Sep 82]

GUANGDONG POPULARIZES PUTONGHUA--The Guangdong provincial government recently issued a circular demanding that governments at all levels take measures to continue to popularize Putonghua [common form of the Chinese language]. The circular demands that schools become the main place for popularizing Putonghua and persist in using Putonghua as a medium of instruction in order that all kinds of schools will basically popularize Putonghua in 6 years. Commercial, communications, postal, telecommunications, public security, public health, tourist and service departments and the organs of the party and the government must also popularize and speak Putonghua. In the future, the popularization of Putonghua must be regarded as one of the conditions for emulation, assessment and examination of work.

In recruitment of workers, examination of Putonghua must be conducted for the candidates. [HK301029 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 Sep 82]

GUANGDONG CONSCRIPTION WORK--Guangdong Province will start this winter conscription work on 1 October. Since the middle of this month, the province and all prefectures, municipalities, counties and districts have held conferences to make arrangements for conscription work. The conscripts in rural areas for this year will be youths whose families have more labor force and who have cultural standards at and above the junior middle school education level. The conscripts in urban areas and cities for this year will be only graduates of senior middle schools this year. The conscripts in minority-nationality areas and culturally underdeveloped places for this year can be youths whose cultural standards are fairly low. The age of male conscripts will be 18 or 19 years old. Graduates of senior middle schools this year who are 17 years old can be conscripted on a voluntary basis. Girls who are 17 or 18 years old and who are graduates of senior middle schools this year can also be conscripted. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG THEATRICAL FESTIVAL--According to our sources, the Heilongjiang provincial cultural and art centers sponsored a theatrical festival at the Harbin Municipal Workers' Cultural Palace on 27 September with the participation of spare-time literary and art troupes. Programs presented at the festival included vocal solo, chorus, dances and song and dance duet--12 scenes in all. Viewing performances at the festival were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Yang Yichen. After the performance, they and the cast were photographed together. [Text] [SK280820 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 82]

HEILONGJIANG VILLAGE BUILDING--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Heilongjiang Province scored unprecedentedly good achievements in building villages and small towns. From 1979 to 1981, over 400,000 peasant households built new residences with a total floor space of 24 million square meters. Including in calculations the total rural population, per capita housing acreage increased by 1.3 square meters. Meanwhile, the number of supply centers, middle and primary schools, clubs and hospitals also increased remarkably. Now more than 750,000 people of the rural population can drink tap water. [SK270920 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 82]

HENAN PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING--This morning, Han Jingcao, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, presided over the seventh enlarged plenary meeting of the Henan Provincial Patriotic Public Health Drive Committee, calling on all army men and people throughout the province to do urban and rural public health work well to greet the National Day. Those attending the meeting included members of the provincial patriotic public health drive committee and the deputy administrative commissioners and vice mayors of all prefectures and municipalities. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national on-the-spot symposium on the rural patriotic public health drive which was held by the Central Patriotic

Public Health Drive Commission in Jincheng County, Shanxi Province. The meeting introduced the situation in inspecting public health work in Henan and Hebei Provinces and looked into the province's current problems concerning the public health drive. Han Jingcao spoke at the meeting. The meeting demanded that the province vigorously eliminate flies, mosquitoes and rats, strengthen management of food and prevent intestinal epidemics. [HK241434 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82]

HENAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--In the jubilant days of the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, the provincial planned parenthood office held a provincial planned parenthood conference in Xinxiang municipality. The conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on planned parenthood, exchanged experiences and discussed planned parenthood tasks for this winter and next spring. In his speech at the conference, (Han Jingcao), secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the provincial people's government, noted: Our Henan Province's population is the second largest in China. Whether or not our province succeeds in promoting planned parenthood work will play a decisive role in fulfilling the strategic task of doing our utmost to keep China's population down to 1.2 billion by the end of this century as put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress. Comrade (Han Jingcao) called on party committees and governments at all levels to further strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work. Comrades at the conference conscientiously studied documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. [Excerpts] [HK200901 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82]

HUBEI PEAK NAME CHANGED--The provincial place naming office announces that the highest peak in the province, the Shennongjia Peak, which is 3,105.4 meters high and which was dubbed China's No 1 peak, is officially named Shennongding. [HK301029 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82]

NEW HUNAN WORKERS' JOURNAL--The first issue of the workers' journal ZHUREN WENG [Master of the County] was published in our province today. The first issue carries an article and a preface by Mao Zhiyong and Wan D. responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee. The direction of effort for the magazine is defined therein. Wang Shoutao, vice chairman of the CPPCC, has written an article entitled "Use Hunan Workers' Glorious Revolutionary Traditions as a Prod to the New Generation of the Working Class." It is an inspiring article that carries great significance. The "Qianjinding" [Prop Up the Weight of 1,000 Jin] special column carries an article by national model worker Lu Tianbao entitled "Cultivate Model Workers Among Intellectuals." In the column, an account is also given of the inspiring deeds of the Chenzhou physical training base which served our women's volleyball team in its training. The stories, prose, songs and poems carried in this issue mostly reflect the workers' lives and have their own features. The current issue carries an article entitled "A Special Visit" by Han Shaofeng which describes worker Jiang Zhinong's deeds. [Text] [HK301011 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Sep 82]

JIANGSU SPORTS MEET CLOSES--The 10th Jiangsu Provincial Sports Meet closed successfully on the evening of 19 September at the Wutai Shan Stadium, Nanjing. Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee Xu Jiatun, (Gu Xiulian), Zhou Ze, Ding Keze, Xu Fangheng, Zhou Yifeng, Liu Hegeng, Hong Peilin and Chen Yusheng; responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District Wu Shihong, Lin Yousheng and (Liu Kuiji); and responsible persons of various departments of organizations directly under the provincial party committee and government. (Zheng Kang), director of the science education department of the provincial party committee, made the closing speech. [Excerpts] [OW210620 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82]

NEI MONGGOL RETIRED-SOLDIER ARRANGEMENT--In 1982, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region scored a marked achievement in making proper arrangements for the placement of retired soldiers. The region received over 18,000 retired soldiers this year and as of the end of April, the arrangement of retired soldiers in the urban and rural areas of the region was basically completed, about 2 months earlier than that of the previous year. In 1982, the region allocated 300,000 yuan and 2,000 cubic meters of timber to build and repair 2,600 houses and subsidized 260,000 jin of grain ration for 5,000 retired soldiers returning to their home villages. [SK270922 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82]

JINAN MUSIC PERFORMANCE--Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture, the national minority instrumental music solo performance ended in Jinan on 17 September. Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of the Ministry of Culture, made a special trip from Beijing to attend the closing ceremony and delivered an important speech. (Wu Zuqiang), permanent member of the board of directors of the Chinese Musicians Association, gave a closing address. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the Jinan PLA units and Jinan municipality including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wang Zhongyin, (Ouyang Ping), (Zhang Ruiping) and Wei Jianyi attended the closing ceremony. In the speech, Zhou Weizhi stressed: The broad masses of art and literary workers must conscientiously study the congress documents and use them as guidance in their artistic work. They must go deeply to the reality of life to learn from the masses and strive to create artistic works that reflect the spirit of the day, and have the rich flavor of life and distinctive national features. Awards were presented to outstanding performers at the closing ceremony. [Text] [SK180720 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82]

QINGDAO COUNTY INCOME DISTRIBUTION--Thanks to the implementation of the responsibility system and the rational readjustment in crop distribution, Qingdao County in Shandong Province has increased its commune members' average income distribution by 5 times and its cotton output by 14 times. This county has reaped a bumper wheat harvest with per mu yield reaching 600 jin in 1982, ranking second in the province. [SK110801 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82]

SHANDONG PREFECTURAL PRODUCTION--Over the past few years, Linyi Prefecture, Shandong Province, has conscientiously implemented principles and policies set forth since the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and strengthened party leadership over the economic work, resulting in an unprecedentedly new occasion of industrial and agricultural production. The 1981 total agricultural and industrial output value increased by 78 and 33.9 percent, respectively, over the 1978 figures. The 1981 total grain output was 500 million jin more than 1978. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82 SK]

SHANDONG BIRTH-CONTROL ACHIEVEMENTS--Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shandong Province has scored remarkable achievements in family planning work. There are 2.38 million fertile couples who have received the one-child certificate, accounting for 87 percent of total fertile couples in the province. The one-child rate of fertile couples in the province has reached 81 percent. The multiple-children rate of fertile couples in the province has declined to 3.6 percent. By the end of the 20th century, the province plans to maintain a population of fewer than 85 million people. [SK110801 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 82] Over the past 2 years, Shandong Province has scored marked achievements in family planning work. As of now, 2.19 million fertile couples throughout the province have registered as having only one child in their life, accounting for 87 percent of total fertile couples in the province. The province has lowered its birth rate from 10.27 per thousand in 1978 to 8.71 per thousand at present. [SK250808 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82]

SICHUAN MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES--Sichuan Province has now promoted 4,574 middle-aged and young cadres to leadership posts of party and government organs at and above the county level and to leadership posts in enterprises. In the course of training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, CPC committees at all levels in the province have persisted in implementing the party's policy on cadres with both ability and political integrity, paid attention to taking the mass line and ensured the quality of cadres promoted. The average age of the standing committee members of 11 municipal, prefectural and autonomous prefectural CPC committees in the province has dropped to about 50 years. The average age of the heads of the county people's governments in the province is 45.5 years and has dropped by 7.2 years, compared with that at the end of 1979. [HK300639 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 82]

SICHUAN WINTER CONSCRIPTION--The Sichuan provincial 1982 winter conscription will start on 1 October. The coverage and requirements of this year's winter conscription are as follows: In rural areas, servicemen will be recruited from among young people with a junior secondary educational level or above who belong to families with relatively plentiful manpower; in those areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities and those remote areas where culture is underdeveloped, the educational requirement for the young people who respond to the call for recruitment may be appropriately lowered; in cities and county towns, servicemen are only recruited from among 1982-class graduates from senior secondary

schools, and no staff member or worker in administrative organs, enterprises and nonproductive public organizations or students who are still studying at secondary schools will be accepted. The age limit for male conscription candidates is 18-19 years in 1982. Those 1982-class graduates from senior secondary schools who are 17 years of age may also be accepted on a voluntary basis. [Text] [HK280741 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Sep 82]

SICHUAN PROMOTION OF INTELLECTUALS--From January 1980 to the present, all units, including collective units of the central authorities, in Sichuan Province have promoted 2,981 intellectuals to leading posts in party organs and the government at the provincial, prefectural and county levels and to the leading posts in enterprises and units at and above the county level. [HK071530 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Sep 82]

XINJIANG EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS--Over the past 3 years, some 529,000 people in Xinjiang region have obtained employment. Of them, some 74 percent have been employed in jobs in units with ownership by the whole people, some 21 percent have been employed in jobs in units with collective ownership and some 3 percent have looked for employment in urban areas by themselves. In the course of arranging employment for the unemployed, relevant departments in the region have attached importance to the development of cultural, educational and public health work, commerce, catering and service trades and urban public utilities. In 1981, the number of staff and workers who worked in indirect production departments, such as the departments of science, culture, education, public health, commerce, catering, service, finance and insurance, accounted for some 18 percent of the total number of staff and workers and was 4 percent more than in 1978. [HK071530 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82]

XINJIANG DEVELOPS PUBLISHING WORK--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Xinjiang region has quickly developed publishing work with the languages of minority nationalities as the main media. The number of publishing houses in the region has increased from three in the past to seven now. The Xinjiang People's Publishing House and the Xinjiang Education Publishing House have strengthened their Uygur and Kazakh language editorial and translation ability. In addition, they have also set up two minority nationality language editorial and translation offices, including the Khalkhas language. All publishing houses now have 295 editors and translators, of whom 261 are minority nationality editors and translators. Over the past 3 years, 6 publishing houses have published 1,837 different kinds of books and printed 157,004,000 copies of books. All publishing units in the region have vigorously organized minority nationality writers to edit and write books in their own languages. The number of books and journals in minority nationality languages publicly published and distributed has increased from 10 different kinds in the past to 53 now. The number of books in minority nationality languages distributed last year was 10.57 million copies. [HK071530 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82]

XINJIANG PROMOTES UYGUR, KAZAKH LANGUAGES--Urumqi, 18 Sep (Xinhua)-- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is again using the old written languages of Uygur and Kazakh nationalities. To replace them with new languages, the old written languages were no longer being used in the region since 1976. A resolution adopted recently by the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee says: Practice over the past few years indicates that conditions for popularizing the new written languages of Uygur and Kazakh are not yet ripe in the region. In accordance with the aspirations of these two nationalities, resumption of the use of their old written languages is hereby authorized. The new developed written languages, however, should be kept as romanized symbols and can be used on special occasions before they are improved to perfection through further study and research. [Text] [OW201033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 18 Sep 82]

ZHEJIANG INTELLECTUALS--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in Zhejiang Province have recruited more than 8,000 party members from among experts, technicians and college faculties. Since 1979, they have recruited 148 party members from among scientific and technical cadres. Now intellectual-party members account for 47.5 percent of the entire party membership. At 11 institutes of higher learning, 30.5 percent of teachers are party members. Of the 1,383 newly recruited party members, more than half are technical backbones at and above engineer level. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Sep 82 OW]

CSO: 4005/24

'MING PAO' REVIEWS SUCCESSION OF TOP CPC POSTS

HK200944 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing by Yu Juhsin [0060 1172 1800]: "Taking Over by Younger Persons Is Expected in the Central Secretariat"]

[Text] The list of the members of the newly-elected Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has already been published. How should we evaluate this decisionmaking group that is formed by 35 people? Different people have different evaluations. After analyzing this situation, my first impression is as follows: First, judging by the establishment of the new structure with Deng, Hu and Zhao as its leaders, the leading group of the CPC has already been "replaced by successors." However, judging by the fact that a number of the first generation of CPC leaders, such as Ye Jianying and Xianbian, have remained in the Political Bureau, and especially by the fact that the military command has remained in the hands of the founders of the state, we cannot say that the state power has been handed over to the successors. However the changes, the socialist system and the communist goal will not be changed. True, the future will depend on whether the situation will remain stable and whether the projects of the new construction will be smoothly carried out, but in my opinion, the most important thing and the focus of our attention is the continuous emergence of the second generation of CPC leaders.

The CPC has been in power on the mainland for 33 years. Although its rule has been called by Taiwan and some Western figures as an "outrageous communist regime" or "communist state," even superpowers like the United States and the Soviet Union cannot neglect its existence. At present, the PRC has been recognized by 125 countries and has already become one of the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council. Therefore, there is no doubt whatever that this, the world's largest political party, still firmly has the control at all levels of the mainland in its hands despite the internal disorders it has undergone several times.

Over the past more than 30 years, the CPC top leading group has undergone three great changes which can be called three successions of power. During the later years of the Mao Zedong period, there were different successors at two stages. At the first stage, first an old one, Lin Biao, and then a young one, Wang Hongwen, was chosen as Mao's successor, but both Lin and Wang were failures and they undermined the constitution of the leading group of the first generation. Although the third successor could for a time unite with

the old generation and achieved merits in smashing the "gang of four," he has been seemly in harmony but actually at variance with the old generation. As he only has the will to inherit the ways of his predecessor and does not have the ability to lead the people to create a new situation, the Hua Guofeng age could not but be a short and transitional period. We must say that this 12th CPC National Congress indeed marked the end of the Mao Zedong age and the beginning of a new age that has been freed from rigidity and is full of creativeness and vitality.

The Age of Political Bureau Members Shows That the Problem of Leaders Being Too Old Has Not Been Solved--A Common Problem Facing All Communist Countries

Who will be the really qualified successor to the rulers of this party and state? In the party song of the communists, there are the following words: "There have never been any saviors and it is no use to rely on gods or emperors." What the CPC needs is a political leading group of superb quality and this leading group must moreover be able to rejuvenate itself by continuous introduction into it to new cadres. Like the ceaseless flow of the water in the Changjiang River, the leaders of a party should maintain a continuous flow in handing down power generation after generation. This is the basic law governing historical development and social progress. The Western countries have their methods for solving this problem of the succession of leaders and their system seems to proceed smoothly. However, this problem is a difficult one in Soviet type communist countries and tends to become increasingly more difficult. At present, in the Soviet Union, the average age of the members of the Politburo is 70, that of the Secretariat and the directors of the various departments of the Central Committee is over 65 and that of the leaders of the Supreme Soviet is as high as 75. Things are not better in the CPC. The average age of the 25 members of the new Political Bureau is over 70 and that of the six Standing Committee members is 73. The problem of top leaders being too old has not been solved. And the problem of making cadres younger, better educated, professionally competent and more revolutionarily-minded cannot possibly be solved in a short time.

Members of the Secretariat Are Young Budding Leaders of the Second Generation

However, the outcome of this congress has shown that the CPC has made some arrangements and plans in solving this urgent problem. First, most of the old and venerable founders of the state who are still able to work have withdrawn to the second line (the Central Advisory Committee), giving up their posts. Second, about a dozen founders of the state who have remained in the Political Bureau are clearly helping Hu and Zhao form a new leading group. The first plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was presided over by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. Third, the 12 secretaries of the Secretariat headed by Hu Yaobang are mostly young leaders of the second generation. We can say that they are making preparations to succeed some old members in the Political Bureau. Fourth, two-thirds of the members of the newly-elected Central Committee are younger than 60 years old and 60 percent of the members are new members. The proportion of professionals among committee members has also increased.

This arrangement is perhaps only first step, that is, the so-called "cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of old cadres by new ones." However, it is a good beginning of key importance. The problem in the future is to strive to train and select a new generation of leaders as successors. Not long ago, the Chinese youths' volleyball team had its first match with Japanese and Taiwan youth volleyball teams and won these matches. A coach of the Taiwan women's volleyball team said to a Japanese reporter: "The huge population on the Chinese mainland is an advantage for selecting athletes." This is certainly well-said. If the CPC has great foresight, and boldly utilizes this advantage in the mainland and opens all avenues for people with talent, it will find an endless personnel resource is both virtuous and talented.

CSO: 4005/14

'MING PAO' ON CPC'S PLACING OF NONPARTY PERSONNEL

HK300825 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 5

["Special dispatch" from Beijing: "CPC Strengthens United Front Work; Nonparty Personnel Placed"]

[Text] Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal to the Taiwan authorities was released 1 year ago. Over the past year, in order to enforce its offensive of united front work directed at Taiwan, the CPC has placed a large number of domestic and overseas nonparty personnel, proclaiming its intention to cooperate with nonparty personnel. Currently, in the leading organs at provincial and autonomous regional levels, there are more than 20,000 nonparty personnel who hold deputy leading positions, of whom 80 are vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, one is a chairman of an autonomous regional government, and 27 are provincial vice governors, vice mayors of the municipality directly under the central government or vice chairmen of autonomous regions.

According to a recent census conducted by relevant departments, of all the 5th NPC delegates, 952 are nonparty personnel, accounting for 27.3 percent of the total number. There are 847 nonparty personnel among the members of the National CPPCC Committee, accounting for 41.2 percent. Of all delegates of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses, about 10,000 are nonparty personnel, and of the members of the CPPCC at the same level, 8,700 are nonparty personnel. CPPCC organs have been established in more than 56 percent of the units at county level in the country and more than 70,000 people in these organs are nonparty personnel, accounting for 60 percent of all members in the organs. Almost all of the principal members of the Taiwan authorities have relatives who have been placed in county CPPCC organs.

Among the nonparty personnel, there are personnel of various democratic parties, unaffiliated personnel, personnel of the upper strata of minority nationalities, personnel of various nationalities and strata, intellectuals, capitalists of previous origin, overseas Chinese who have returned to motherland, left-wing figures from Hong Kong and Macao, as well as defectors and prisoners of the previous Kuomintang government. The CPC Central Committee has issued repeated instructions, demanding that CPC committees at all levels treat all nonparty personnel who have been placed in government organs as party-member cadres and trust them politically, support their work, help them ideologically and take care of them in their daily life. Only by so doing, will the nonparty personnel be at ease, bring into full play their role and make contributions to national reunification.

It is the belief of the CPC that this is a concrete implementation of the nine-point proposal.

CSO: 4005/14

PRESS, RESIDENTS REACT TO MRS THATCHER'S VISIT, PRESS CONFERENCE

Paper Backs Thatcher Stand

HK270257 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Standing Fast on Treaties"]

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, urged questioners at her press conference in Beijing on Friday to read her statement very carefully. And she threw in for good measure a promise to "stick by our treaties" over places like Hong Kong and Gibraltar, however unequal they may appear to be to others--"unless we decide on something else."

These remarks deserve to be pondered by all who spent the weekend cleaning the dust off their share scrip and composing "flat for sale" advertisements. For what they amount to are an assurance to people who live in these places that in Britain's eyes treaties are something that should be honoured as long as they remain in existence.

And indeed, we simply cannot accept a situation where one side to a contract or an agreement or a treaty decides, for whatever reason, that it no longer exists. It would undermine the entire foundation on which all business, of whatever kind, is conducted. It would, if carried far enough, lead to a state of anarchy and undermine the foundations of civilised society.

One may sympathise with the view that a treaty dictated at the point of a gun and ratified under the threat of violence is invidious to say the least; but it cannot unilaterally be repudiated 140 years or 85 years after the event. And the treaties under which Hong Kong was established remain valid until such time as both sides come to other arrangements.

China's desire to regain sovereignty over the territory is understood. But there are complex issues that must first be resolved and it is these complex issues which will be the subject of diplomatic talks between Britain and China. Crucial will be the rights and the way of life of the people and the ability of the economy to continue to function under an administration that is able to determine its own policies, make its own laws, police its own society, and govern the people within its borders, without interference from others.

These talks will clearly not be easy and the solution may take some time to hammer out. But Mrs Thatcher is right not to concede any change in sovereignty until these issues have been resolved. She would be doing Hong Kong a great favour if she were to keep people here informed on when these talks are to open, where they will be conducted and at what level. Even crumbs of information will be eagerly devoured if there is no cake for the eating.

As for those who are considering selling their all, it is worth reflecting that Mrs Thatcher has a proven record for hard bargaining and high principles. There was no question of making quick concessions in Beijing last week. And it is fair to suggest that she will need to be fully convinced that Hong Kong can still operate effectively and prosperously within the context of a new sovereignty acceptable to our people, before agreeing to discard those treaties.

Businessmen Favorable to Thatcher Statements

HK270258 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST BUSINESS NEWS in English 27 Sep 82 p

[Article by Dende Montilla, Business News editor]

[Text] The mood among businessmen, cool during the first days of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to China, warmed up considerably over the weekend as a result of the prime minister's Beijing interview with the BBC.

During the interview broadcast on Saturday evening Mrs Thatcher took a firm stand against the abrogation of UK-China treaties on Hong Kong.

Business leaders described Mrs Thatcher's statements as a "declaration of Britain's commitment to Hong Kong."

"Greatly reassuring," said the secretary general of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, Mr J.P. Lee.

"The business people are very pleased," said the director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jimmy McGregor. We had fallen into a rut from lack of confidence. Mrs Thatcher has pulled us out, he added.

Mr McGregor went so far as to predict that the Hong Kong economy may be poised for another strong advance. "This is a key year for Hong Kong. The serious negotiations over its future start, but with no ill will."

At the same time, he said, there are signs that the ailing world economy, which has caused a slowdown in Hong Kong's exports, is starting to mend.

The executive director of the Trade Development Council, Mr Len Dunning, agreed. "It is another platform from which Hong Kong can take off," he said, referring to the British stand on the treaties.

"The fact that the problem is being tackled is positive. That two major powers are both declaring that Hong Kong need not concern itself with its prosperity in economic terms, is even more positive support for our future."

confidence is on both sides, Mr Dunning added. "And Hong Kong thrives on confidence."

While the leaders recognise that it will take time before a definite solution to the problem is found and agreed on, they are heartened by Mrs Thatcher's television performance--the sincerity which came through, and her "firm but feminine" manner.

"In principle we welcome anything that is done legally and properly," said the vice-chairman of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Mr Dennis Ting, adding that "Hong Kong should be kept as it is and the management of government should not be interfered with."

In the immediate term, while the 1997 question awaits a solution, Hong Kong could position itself to take advantage of a recovery in the world economy, the leaders said.

Paper Views Conclusion of Talks

14/09/1982 Hong Kong CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Now It's Time for Diplomacy"]

[Text] Yes, we knew it would be something like this--a short statement saying that formal talks on Hong Kong's future would be initiated. But somehow it came with a sense of anti-climax, even disappointment.

[Text] It was just the lack of cosmetic effect; no mention of a time frame within which the talks will be held, no naming of officials who will take part; this and the refusal of Mrs Margaret Thatcher to be drawn on her bare-bones statement all seemed to suggest that she had come an awfully long way to take this first small step.

Yet, we all know that this is the way it has to be. And the hard fact that we have to get used to is that there is likely to be no further inkling of the content of talks almost until the next formal announcement by London and Beijing. In short, for the indefinite future a fog will settle over 1997 and we shall have to be content in our ignorance and uncertainty that all this is for the good.

And, however, crumbs of comfort in what was not said yesterday by Mrs Thatcher. The word sovereignty was not mentioned by her although in China's eyes it must be restored, and this was stressed subsequently by the New China News Agency, as it was by Mr Zhao Ziyang before talks began on Thursday. But if it is going to be restored, Britain must make sure that this only happens when the very complex issues of jurisdiction and the way of life of our people are agreed and settled, and not before.

But she is no lightweight when it comes to negotiation. Nor is Britain without influence in the corridors of international diplomacy. And she is bound to reserve her position until the fundamental issues of Hong Kong's future

are determined. Even the lack of a time frame is reassuring. Deadlines inevitably lead to last minute pressures; without them there is a chance that patient argument will win the day.

As for Mrs Thatcher's stress on the need for absolute confidentiality, we must agree that issues as sensitive as these cannot be conducted in public, and indeed people would find it far more agonising trying to follow the twists and turns of public negotiations than living within the walls of silence. But it will be hard for the garrulous, gossipy, chatty people of Hong Kong to accept this vow.

The need to preserve stability and prosperity in the meantime has been stressed by both sides and so it can be taken for granted that Hong Kong will in the meantime carry on in its normal way. It can take assurance from the fact that Britain is prepared to argue our case on the basis of what our people want for the future. We may not get everything, exactly as we want, but there is certainly a better chance of securing it by Britain treating Hong Kong as the key element in the whole package of Anglo-Chinese relations.

What is essential is that Britain and China launch into a new relationship that will last for the indefinite future, with Hong Kong as the lynchpin. This will entail treating the events of the last 140 years as a closed book, useful for reference only to help us draw out the best and most durable features of this new relationship.

For the sake of our future, therefore, this is the way things must be. And if it proves trying or frustrating, let us keep our hopes high and confidence strong for it is in the interests of both countries that Hong Kong continues to make its own positive and distinctive contribution both to China and the Anglo-Chinese relationship.

Thatcher's Visit No Cause to Celebrate

HK260256 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 26 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Triumph For Thatcher's 'Personal Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher's visit with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping was obviously an enjoyable exercise in personal diplomacy for both parties.

Despite Mrs Thatcher's enthusiasm for "personal dialogue" and "straight talk," however, the most that such brief meetings usually achieve is to generate some momentum for negotiations at lower levels to head off or contain problems.

The meeting may well prove to be, as Mrs Thatcher hopes, the beginning of "a close personal friendship" between the two leaders. It is too early to say whether it will also contribute appreciably to that "close cooperation and friendly relations" between the two peoples and governments which Mrs Thatcher projected before leaving for the Hong Kong leg of her tour, which begins today.

There is a drearily familiar ring about some aspects of the joint communique. But few in Hong Kong will argue with the reference to "the common aim of maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong."

We Chinese have long become accustomed to the Hong Kong system of life and living.

But by reason of geography we, unlike the Chinese in Malaysia and overseas, have an abiding affinity for the motherland of China. This has nothing to do with political considerations. (Or else, this is not necessarily a matter of political considerations).

This cultural affinity Hong Kong Chinese feel for mother China, has directly been nurtured by decades of neglect to persuade a "Britishness" in our outlook and sentiments.

Perhaps this was not an accident on the part of the colonial administration throughout the decades. Indeed, had there been an effort made to encourage Chinese people's loyalty to Britain (as with true British subjects and citizens), the British problem today in dealing with Hong Kong would be even more difficult and complicated, seeing as the mood in Britain is averse to having hordes of the queen's Chinese swamping the UK when the "worst" of the 1997 decision comes about.

In view of the above, it will be untrue most of the time, to say that "our hearts belong to Britain" any more than it is true to say that the British really want us there.

The attitude of Hong Kong people toward Britain is one of pure pragmatism and contingency. We would, without a doubt, prefer to continue with our lives as we have so long been accustomed. But we are under no delusions. This had been manifest when the Japanese took over Hong Kong; those who remained here then, coped pretty well in the circumstances.

At our whole motivation is geared upon making money (however shameful this may sound, for it's true), it won't matter in the end, who administers; if we can still go about our lives in a reasonable, if modified, way this would be what most Hong Kong people would be content with.

There will be a small minority who will flee--some for their political convictions, but most because they want their hard earned wealth with them intact. Others will accept the inevitable; will cope, will adjust, will adapt and, optimally, will survive.

Given the mood in China today, by 1997 it will be considerably less difficult to cope with the situation then, than if the change were to be effected today anyhow.

In an article in the LONDON SPECTATOR, Auberon Waugh wrote: "The colony will survive as long as the Chinese want it to survive, while its advantages will be the embarrassment and possible loss of face involved in having it

there. The best thing the politicians can do is to refrain from drawing attention to its existence."

But the politicians have drawn attention to its existence. And some momentum has now been generated for negotiations at lower levels to head off or contain problems.

Although it is hard on the nerves to wait and watch the negotiations without having a full accounting of what's going on, there are good reasons for the diplomatic silence.

As we have said before, there is no reason for celebration--but no cause for despair either.

Editorial on Thatcher Visit

HK270256 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 27 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Visit From Sovereignty"]

[Text] We are glad to welcome British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Hong Kong, if only because it seems appropriate that a ruler should visit her subjects occasionally.

Much ink is wasted on peddling the proposition that Hong Kong is self-governing in all but name. We trust that, fresh as she is from negotiating the shape of our future on our behalf, Mrs Thatcher will not strain local credulity with a further variation on the theme of "of course you really run the place yourselves."

Mrs Thatcher's visit is an unusual variation on the conventional norms of imperial travel. Usually, the backward dwellers in peripheral colonies are occasionally invited up to head office to see how things are done properly. Mrs Thatcher, on the other hand, appears to take the view that the effete inhabitants of the hub of the commonwealth would be much happier if they could partake of the bracing regime imposed in happy and prosperous Hong Kong.

The prime minister is, alas, only here for 2 days, and much of her time will be devoted to the garrison. Consequently her range of acquaintances locally is going to be fairly limited.

And it is quite possible that she will be left with a distinct impression that Hong Kong is happy and contented with things the way they are, that we want nothing to do with such decadent notions as social welfare or labour legislation, and that the place is a prosperous paradise whose occasional unhappy features can be blamed on its success (transport chaos) or on the lingering aftereffects of our increasingly honourary Third World status (street sleepers, squatter huts, etc.).

We would ask her to treat this view with some scepticism.

the home if you wish, madame, and propose another round of government spending cuts, tax reductions, laws to curb trade unions, denationalisation and the transfer of public housing to private ownership. But do not blame it on us.

'Divergence of Views' on Sovereignty

HK250126 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Victor Su, in Beijing]

[Front] There is a wide divergence of views between Britain and China about Beijing's sovereignty over Hong Kong, according to well-placed Chinese sources.

The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST understands that Chinese officials regard this divergence as "a step backwards"--despite the friendly atmosphere surrounding a series of talks between the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Chinese leaders.

The sources said that Mrs Thatcher is probably the first British statesman in the past decade to dispute China's sovereignty over Hong Kong.

However, the Chinese sources thought that a solution to Hong Kong's problem would probably be found before Britain's next general election, which is scheduled to take place by 1984.

On Thursday, the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, asserted China's sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong.

But there was no mention of sovereignty in the joint statement read by Mrs Thatcher yesterday to a press conference in Beijing. The statement, which announced the beginning of talks on Hong Kong's future through diplomatic channels, said the common aim of the two powers was to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

After reporting the joint communique the New China News Agency raised the subject of sovereignty again, saying:

"The Chinese Government's position on the recovery of the sovereignty of the administration of Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all."

The statement said that there were no concessions made by Mrs Thatcher on the sovereignty issue during the three rounds of talks.

The statement, with the Macau situation, made clear after a visit to Portugal by Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, 3 months ago.

Beijing and Beijing have agreed to maintain the status quo of Macau, recognising China's sovereignty over the territory under Portuguese administration.

At yesterday's press conference Mrs Thatcher said that Britain would "stick to our treaties" and regarded them according to international law.

These are the Nanking and Beijing treaties of 1842 and 1860, which ceded the island of Hong Kong and southern Kowloon to Britain "in perpetuity," and the 1898 convention of Beijing, which leased northern Kowloon and the new territories to the British for 99 years.

The People's Republic has never recognised these treaties, which they described as "unequal" and exacted from the weakened Ching Dynasty.

Several Britons commented last night that Mrs Thatcher displayed a "dogmatism" in Beijing, similar to that which had won her renown during the Falkland Islands conflict.

"I wholly accept that my responsibility as her majesty's prime minister is to the people of Hong Kong," Mrs Thatcher told the press conference.

There are treaties in existence. We stick by our treaties unless we decide on something else."

Chinese officials expressed admiration for Mrs Thatcher's "absolute talent" at handling yesterday's press conference probably the largest held by a foreign dignitary in Beijing.

She resisted all attempts to prise details of her conversations with Chinese leaders on the grounds that confidentiality must be kept if there was to be confidence.

Chinese officials are understood to be pleased by Mrs Thatcher's determination to open diplomatic channels and speed up a solution of Hong Kong's problems.

Officials said the present environment in Hong Kong had appeared to slow down long term investment by Hong Kong and multinational companies.

Residents Comment on Talks

AS 2/0212 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] Sino-British talks so far on the future of Hong Kong, were seen yesterday by local commentators to be cautiously optimistic.

Disagreement appears evident over the sovereignty issue, but it is felt that this gap "is not unbridgeable," most of them suggested.

They thought that the joint statement for further negotiations through diplomatic channels meant commitment for both sides to sort out the problem in 1 or 2 years, so that confidence can be maintained in Hong Kong.

The view that the sovereignty issue remains unresolved was expressed by Dr Joseph Cheng, lecturer in government at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Lee Yee, editor of the SEVENTIES MAGAZINE [CHISHIH NIENTAI].

Dr Cheng said, "The view of Britain is that her rule in Hong Kong is legitimate, and is based on the three treaties dating from the Qing government.

China, however, thinks the treaties are unequal and so void."

Dr Cheng stressed that disagreement was not irreconcilable, and believed that Britain is willing to recognise China's sovereignty provided she can continue to administer Hong Kong during the transitional period. "But Britain can't make this concession before the negotiations," he added.

Regarding the announcement of formal talks on the issue in the future, a breakthrough, Dr Cheng believed that an agreement is likely to be reached in 1 or 2 years. There will be very high expectations from the people, and both sides must be well that if no agreement is reached in 1 or 2 years the level of conflict in Hong Kong will fall sharply, Dr Cheng said.

Editor of the SEVENTIES MAGAZINE, Mr Lee, also viewed the announcement of future talks in the future as a sign of progress. He believed the issue could be sorted out eventually.

The announcement of talks may imply that the two sides already have some mutual understanding.

It is said Britain would probably recognise China's sovereignty over Hong Kong, Huddell and the new territories in exchange for her administration during a transitional period.

Dr Cheng said the United issue and will take some time to solve," said Dr Cheng. "People would not expect Britain to give her recognition of China's sovereignty at the very start, as this is not in accordance with usual diplomatic practice."

As Manufacturers' Association Secretary-General J.P. Lee, saw the announcement of future talks as an outcome which is "as reasonable as can be expected."

He thinks the talks will drag on, but it will take time to reach some agreement. "Maybe in a year's time, we can see a better picture emerging from the talks," he said.

Mr. John Lee, vice-president of Citibank, found the results of yesterday's talks "surprising." He believes that, although predictable, the joint communique was a process which will result in a settlement later.

Mr. Lee said the communique is issuing "nice soothing comments," and compared it to the one in which China could have taken the position that Hong Kong is part of China, leaving no room for negotiation.

James Ho, honorary chairman of the Hong Kong Federation of Industries, sounded a note of caution. He felt that industrialists would weigh the pros and cons of the talks before committing themselves to investment in the future.

John Young, Hong Kong University lecturer in contemporary China, said that the talks were "disappointing." "We are back to square one. The communique was so short that you can look at it any way, but the press conference was very revealing.

"Britain is not accepting sovereignty, and the gap between China and Britain is very huge. They are taking exactly opposite positions.

"Mrs Thatcher mentioned 1997 only once, she mentioned international law and the existence of the three treaties, she spoke of confidentiality, and said it was a very complex problem."

Dr Young compared this stand to that of China who believes the issue to be simple.

He noted that nothing specific or definite had come out of the talks, and that terms such as "diplomatic channels, maintaining prosperity and stability" meant little or nothing.

"One can argue that it's a good start, but Hong Kong is very fragile, and has had lots of problems lately. The sovereignty issue is not solved," he said.

Brook Bernacchi, chairman of the Reform Club, believes the British Government has acknowledged the general sovereignty of China over Hong Kong, and he welcomed the joint communique.

"If they had not made the joint communique, Hong Kong would have collapsed."

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GUANGDONG GOVERNOR HOPES FOR ECONOMIC LINKS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

HK270239 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 20

[Article by Walter Cheung]

[Excerpt] Guangzhou--The governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Liu Tianfu, said yesterday he hoped there would be greater technological and economic cooperation between Britain and the province in the future. Mr Liu was speaking after a ceremony at which a letter of intent for the formation of a joint venture for the provision of telecommunications services to the South China Sea oilfield by cable and wireless PLC was signed.

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who visited Guangzhou for about 4 hours, was present at the ceremony. Mrs Thatcher described the joint venture as a wonderful example of the developing friendship between Britain and Guangdong Province.

The signing ceremony followed an hour-long meeting on various aspects of economics, trade and technology.

Mr Liu later told reporters that both sides talked about cooperation on the construction of the Cuming nuclear plant and projects in the Shumchun economic zone. The governor described the talks as "very good and constructive," and said Mrs Thatcher expressed great support for the nuclear plant. Mr Liu said the site for the plant has not yet been fixed by Beijing, but he assured Hong Kong people that the location would not pose any danger to them. He said the construction date will depend on terms with foreign companies. The more favorable the terms, the earlier it will begin, he said.

Mr Liu, who stayed in Guangdong's top hotel, the Dongfang, did not touch on the long-festering issue of the 1997 lease.

No agreement of any sort was reached at the end of the talks, as the two sides were not negotiating, an official said.

At the start of the talks, when reporters were admitted to take pictures, Mr Liu said it was "good" that Guangdong had more contact with British people in Britain circles and exchanges with Hong Kong in recent years.

He then told Mrs Thatcher that Guangdong, as well as Fukien, had been given more power by the central government to make it more flexible on matters of policy.

Speaking at a banquet after the signing ceremony, Mrs Thatcher told the 150 guests in the hotel's Hall of Universal Harmony that Britain had a "special" interest in the offshore oil operation in the South China Sea. She said the North Sea oilfield production in Britain started from nothing, but now its production is more than that of Indonesia and comparable to that of China.

Britain, Mrs Thatcher said, is already involved in the preliminary discussions on the Guangdong nuclear plant, which she described as an "exciting project."

During her short stay in Guangzhou, Mrs Thatcher said she had glimpsed the energy and optimism of the people.

Meanwhile, an official from cable and wireless PLC said no decision had been made on the source of the equipment. The extent of the services will depend on the number of rigs in the oilfields, which could eventually produce twice as much fuel as those in the North Sea.

The joint venture will provide high quality communications links between the offshore rigs and their headquarters in nearby cities, and access to domestic and international telecommunications networks.

These will include modern Hong Kong radio techniques, VHF and microwave radio systems, satellite communications and digital switching systems.

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BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION TO PAKISTAN--Taipei, 24 Sep (CNA)--K.H. Wu, secretary general of the China External Trade Development Council, and the council's Export Promotion Department director, Li Shao-Mo, left Tuesday for a brief visit to Pakistan, at the invitation of a business association there. They will hold talks with bankers, traders, shipping representatives, and businessmen; matters on the agenda for discussion include methods of remittance. Trade exhibitions, mutually preferential tariffs, and trade cooperation between the two countries. Wu will also take the opportunity to present Taiwan's whole plant export capability, because Pakistan is already planning to buy two cement plants from here. Last year Taiwan's exports to Pakistan totalled more than U.S.\$50 million while imports from that country amounted to U.S.\$8 million. This compares to U.S.\$13 million and U.S.\$7 million, respectively, recorded in the year before. Taiwan's exports to that market consisted mainly of machinery, textiles, plastics, and electrical appliances. Imports from Pakistan were mostly agricultural and nonferrous metals. [Text] [OW240521 Taipei CNA in English 0334 GMT 24 Sep 82]

TRADE MISSION IN GUATEMALA--Taipei, 24 Sep (CNA)--The China External Trade Development Council announced Thursday that a Latin American trade promotion mission sponsored by the council has obtained in Guatemala, its first stop, orders of some U.S.\$1.3 million, as well as trade opportunities worth a potential U.S.\$3.5 million. The trade mission, which promotes mainly hardware, construction materials and furniture, left Taipei 12 September. Besides Guatemala, it will visit Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile and Peru, and is scheduled to be home 23 October. [Text] [OW240521 Taipei CNA in English 0323 GMT 24 Sep 82]

EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA--Taipei, 24 Sep (CNA)--Taiwan's exports to Latin America fell 23.6 percent in the first 8 months of 1982 compared to a year earlier; imports from that area rose 11.3 percent, but the island still enjoyed a surplus, according to the Board of Foreign Trade. Exports in the January to August period amounted to U.S.\$533 million. The principal markets were Panama, Chile and Argentina, and the main items textiles, electronic goods, electrical appliances, plastic shoes, and sundries. In all, they accounted for 3.6 percent of total exports. Imports, which consisted of crude oil and other primary products, were worth U.S.\$355 million, 2.7 percent of total imports. The trade surplus in the ROC's favor dropped from U.S.\$379 million in the January to August period last year to U.S.\$178 million this year. [Text] [OW240521 Taipei CNA in English 0344 GMT 24 Sep 82]

INFORMATION CHIEF RETURNS--Taipei, 24 Sep (CNA)--James Soong, director-general of the government Information Office returned here Thursday after concluding his visit to South Korea and Japan. In answering reporters' questions upon his arrival at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Soong said that he was deeply impressed by the good discipline and high spirit of the South Korean people. He also praised the close coordination between South Korea's national reconstruction projects and their external publicity activities, especially when their efforts are now centering on the preparation for the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 olympic games. Soong visited South Korea at the invitation of his counterpart Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and information. He also visited Hiroshima and Fukuoka in Japan on his way home to meet leaders of two influential newspapers there. [Text] [OW240425 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 24 Sep 82]

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